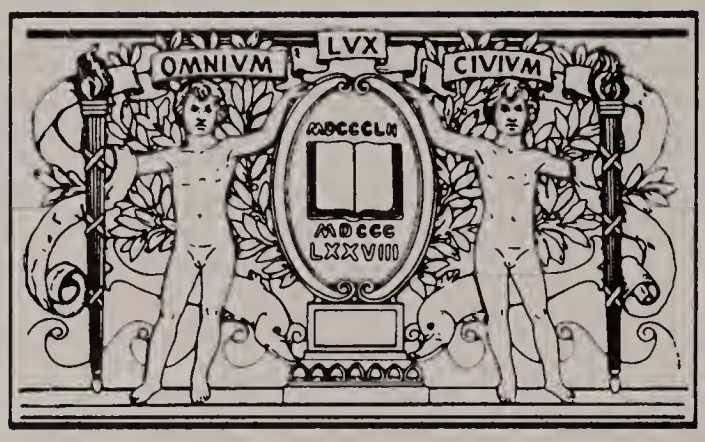
COBB CHRONICLES



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The Washington Connection, 1979
The Complete Book for Doing the Family History, 1981

COBB CHRONICLES

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CLAN

BY

John E. Cobb, Col. USA (ret.)

Durant Publishers

Alexandria, Virginia

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TO ME

And in memory of my brother-in-law, Everett Revere Lashley (1923-1980), BS, MS; Captain AUS WW II, CIB, SS, BS; soldier, scientist and friend; who once asked--who are you? This book belatedly answers the question.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book deals with the lives and lines of five American Founders and Patriots. It could not have been produced without the help of others. I am, therefore, very much indebted to the many kith and kin who generously contributed to the making of the "Chronicles." I am also particularly indebted to my wife, who with moderate persuasion reviewed most of the work.

JEC

Alexandria, VA
1985

The lines have fallen for me (us) in
pleasant places;
Yea, I (we) have a goodly heritage.

Psalms 16:6

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PROLOGUE

Kinsmen, listen to me for awhile and I will tell you about your English and American heritage. I'm not a tricky storyteller. I will tell you the way it was.

This is a history of our immigrant ancestors who came from a troubled England in the 17th century to the untamed shores of Massachusetts and Virginia. Join me on an adventure as we go back in time to examine their lives, origins and life styles, and uncover their descendants.

Since much of the original research has been done, it is my task to separate fact from fiction, extend that which has already been written, and finally to tell the story in a way that is informative and entertaining. I've called it a chronicle--"a historical account of events in the order of time."

Most of us know <u>what</u> we are--doctor, lawyer or Indian chief--but few of us know <u>who</u> we are. "What" is the variable condition in one's life; a condition over which we can exercise some control. "Who" is the constant in life's mathematical equation over which we have no control. "Who" is the inheritance factor that determines whether we are short or tall, fat or thin, dark or blond, how long we live, and to some degree our reactions to life itself. Environment has its place in our development, but only through some knowledge of our antecedents can we fully appreciate the end product. For whether we like it or not, we are the ultimate depository of an amalgam of inherited genes that have traveled miraculously on the chromosomes of our ancestors from generation to generation.

So much for the basis and motivation for this investigation. Let me begin!

Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
It is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis
something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave
to thousands:
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

Othello-
Shakespeare

PART ONE

WHAT'S IN THE NAME?

Most of us take our names for granted, never asking ourselves what it means or where it came from. We seem to accept the fact that it was our father's name and his father's name going back to somewhere, to someplace. We respond to it when called and commit it to paper when asked to do so.

A name is a title by which a person, family or clan is identified. The "Cobb" name has several possible roots: (1) It was derived from the Anglo Saxon personal name "Cuthbeald," meaning "famous and bold." From Cuthbeald came "cobbold" and "cobbold" became "Cobb." This is a very plausible evolutionary process. Before the Norman conquest, the Anglo Saxons had many distinctive names relating to virtue or ideal. Moreover, it has been established that many short, easily pronounced names such as Cobbold/Cobb made the transition from first to last name. You may recall that prior to the 13th century it was the custom in England to use only first names. For example, the Anglo Saxon King who died in 858 AD was called a single name--"Ethelwulf." (2) A second theory is that "Cobb" is biblical in origin, as are many English-American surnames. "Cobb" is thought to be the pet form of "Jacob" from the Old Testament. At least one Hollywood notable thought so; he changed his name from Lee Jacobs to Lee J. Cobb. Authorities are not in agreement as to the meaning of "Jacob." Some define it as "the supplanter," others give it the meaning "may God protect." (3) Finally, there is the more simplistic theory that "Cobb" is derived from the old English name "Cobbie" or "Cobbe," meaning the dweller near the rounded mass or lump.

Let us identify with "Cuthbeald"--famous and bold! No one would like to be characterized as a "roundish lump." Not even Cobbs.

In 1983, I discovered an interesting and ancient book, A Dictionary of the Families of the United Kingdom by Mark Antony Lower,1860, in the Municipal Library of Canterbury on High Street opposite the main tourist hotel. In his book Lower wrote, "There is perhaps no monosyllable in any language that has so many distinct meanings as Cob." Then as though fascinated with his finding, he proceeded to list 19. He noted among many meanings that Cobb means chief or leader; to cob in Cheshire signifies to outdo or excel another in any effort. He went on to say, "This is a very ancient surname. One Leuricus Cobbe occurs in the Domesday of Suffolk, doubtless a Saxon. It denotes a wealthy or influential person, as in the following from Occleve--Thomas Hoccleve (1368-1426), English Poet:

Susteynid is not by personis lowe
But Cobbis grete this riote sustene.

Since colonial days, Cobbs have time and again selected certain English Christian or first names for their descendants. These names, their origin and meaning provide an interesting insight into the clan:

Ann/Anne (Hebrew)--grace.
Edward (Anglo Saxon)--rich power, rich rule.
Henry (Teutonic)--home, rule.
John (Hebrew)--gracious gift of Jehovah.
Howell (Welsh)--eminent
Martha (Aramaic)--mistress.
Mary (Hebrew)--bitterness, wished for child.
Robert (Teutonic)--fame, bright.
Richard (Teutonic)--rule hard.
Sarah/Sara (Hebrew)--princess.
Susan/Susannah (Hebrew)--a lily.
Thomas (Aramaic)--a twin.
William (Teutonic)--resolution, helmet.

It would seem that Americans select a good used car more carefully than a good name. Fortunately, some of the colonial Christian names--Obedience, Dutiful, Patience, Pharaoh, and Oather have not been unduly perpetuated. However, Cobbs and other Anglo Americans, particularly

Southerners, have a tendency to make rather unusual modifications of perfectly good Christian names. If we look about us, we will find nicknames such as "Bo," "Bubba," "Buddie," "Willie," "Paddie," "Liz," "Lou," etc. If that were not enough, they will overlook a distinctive family name that may well be lost to posterity, and select a second Christian name for the middle name. You may recall, what's his name--James Earl Carter, and the surprise--Robert Edward Lee, General of the Confederacy. We even had a president with just an initial for a middle name--Harry S Truman. Then there was our first president, who didn't have a middle name at all.

In some parts of the country, a good name and pedigree (and, of course, a little money) can smooth the pursuit of happiness. In places like Massachusetts, Maine, Virginia, and Georgia, Cobbs are readily identified with the Mayflower (2nd trip), colonial founders, patriots, and ancient planters.

There are other inviting places, too, where you would have expected Cobbs to have settled early and propagated profusely. One such place is where it is said the ancient aristocrats "still (like the Chinese) eat rice and worship their ancestors and are convinced that the Ashley and Cooper Rivers come together there to form the Atlantic Ocean." It is the place General Sherman refused to burn and Rhett Butler left Scarlet to go back to. It's Charleston, a unique unmelted melting pot where hardly a trace of a colonial Cobb can be found. So much for a name and names.

The following is a translation of the Gaelic Proclamation intimating the repeal in 1782 of the Act of Parliament passed in 1746 prohibiting the wearing of the Highland Dress.

LISTEN, MEN!

This is bringing before all the Sons of the Gael that the King and Parliament of Britain have for ever abolished the Act against the Highland Dress that came down to the Clans from the beginning of the world to the year 1746. This must bring great joy to every Highland heart. You are no longer bound down to the unmanly dress of the Lowlander. This is declaring to every man, young and old, Commons and Gentles, that they may after this put on and wear the Trews, the Little Kilt, the Doublet and Hose, along with the Tartan Kilt, without fear of the Law of the Land or the jealousy of enemies.

PART TWO

THE TARTAN

Cobb tartan! Your first reaction may well be, "You gotta' be kiddin'. First you tell us that Cobbs are English; now you want us to believe they are also Scots. Sounds as though you want us to have the best of both worlds." Well, before you conclude that no self-respecting Englishman would be seen dead or alive in a pretty plaid skirt, I'd better explain.

You see, in the future if asked whether or not the Cobbs have a tartan, it will no longer be necessary to say defensively, "No, thank God. My ancestors were able to afford trousers." For you are a Lindsay, not necessarily a Lindsay by blood, but a Lindsay by affiliation--a clan "sept." Clan septs were of two classes: First, those clansmen who were related by blood but who formed separate branches, and secondly, those individuals and groups who sought and obtained the protection of the clan. For example, within the Lindsay Clan, families with the surname "Crawford/Crauford" are in the first category and families with the surnames "Deuchar" and "Cobb" are in the second category, i.e., not known to be related by blood.

Lindsay, "ane surname of renown," is derived from "lindsey" (the island of the lime tree). Originally, the Lindsays were Anglo-Norman barons; Baldric de Lindsay in 1086 owned extensive lands in Normandy and in England. Through distinguished service to the Kings of Scotland and through marriages into the Royal Family, the Lindsays acquired enormous estates in the Highlands. In the 14th century, they held two-thirds of the County of Angus in northeastern Scotland. Edzell Castle in Angus, about midway between Dundee and Aberdeen, was the Lindsay stronghold from 1358 to 1715. The castle at the mouth of the Glenesk commanded one of the more important passes to and from the Highlands. This location was no doubt a

factor in the Lindsay participation in many ruthless wars over the centuries for King and Clan. Unfortunately, in 1715 David Lindsay, the last of the Barons of Glenesk, came upon bad times and was obligated to "sell for debt" his great barony near Brechin, Angus, bringing an end to one of the most notable dynasties of Scotland.

From Surnames of Scotland by George F. Black, Ph.D., New York Public Library, we note that the first Cobb located in "the Land of the Lindsays" was John Cobb who appeared as a witness in Ardock, County Angus in 1479. In 1509, there is mention of a Malcolm Cobb who owned land in Brechin, Angus, about five miles from the Lindsay Castle at Edzell. In 1528 certain lands in Brechin were referred to as "Cobbislands." Again in 1629, John Cobb, citiner (citizen) of Brechin and thirteen others of the name appeared in the Brechin Commissariot Record. A Cobb family also contributed to the expense of building of a bellhouse in 1773 at Novar, Land of the Lindsays.

For centuries the tartan formed the everyday dress of the Highland people of Scotland. Although it was worn in other parts of Scotland, it was in the Highlands that it was continued and developed until it became the symbol of clan kinship. The Gaelic word for tartan is "breacan," meaning checkered. It is an appropriate description of the check-like arrangement of tartan patterns. The Lindsay/Cobb tartan is a handsome collage of tastefully blended dark red, green and purple colors. In recent years it has become the darling of New York's garment district.

A crest badge was worn with the colorful tartan. The Lindsay Clan and Septs crest badge is a swan rising from a coronet, proper, and the Clan motto: Endure fort (endure with strength). It was a motto that would seem appropriate for a clan obligated to control a major pass between the Highlands and Lowlands.

Those of us who claim descent from the 17th and 18th century Founding Fathers will probably find that we have more than one connecting link to

the sturdy Scots. If my own blood were measured like good Scotch Whiskey, it would likely equate to three-fifths English and two-fifths Scot. My Grandmother, Celia Cobb nee Spivey, was a genteel Scotish lady. She had been dead 25 years when I was born, but she is remembered as the one with the pretty face and the girl who graduated from St. Mary's College, Carolina's finishing school for proper young ladies. There were "Grants" in the family tree too, a clan claiming descent from Kenneth MacAlpine, King of Scotland in the 9th century. The Spiveys and Grants were no doubt a part of the 18th century immigration first to Pennsylvania, next into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and then on to the more fertile lands of eastern North Carolina. Here in the Carolina lowlands splinters of the clan prospered as farmers for four generations, and left their mark. There is a small place in North Carolina called "Spivey's Corner," which in recent years has gained perhaps unwanted notoriety as the site of the National Hollering Contest.

But to come back on track, my fellow kinsmen, Cobbs are Lindsays. Enjoy the tartan of your Sept. When worn as cap, scarf or skirt, it will add color and class to otherwise drab winter mufti.

THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

County boundary

National boundary

Exeter County seat

Lond National capital

City type size indicates relative importance

0 100 km
0 60 mi

Berwick-upon-Tweed
NORTHUMBERLAND
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
South Shields
TYNE AND WEAR
Sunderland
Gateshead
Durham
DURHAM
Hartlepool
CLEVELAND
Middlesbrough
Darlington
Richmond
Northallerton
Scarborough
NORTH YORKSHIRE
Harrogate
Ripon
York
Carlisle
Solway Firth
North Channel
Workington
Whitehaven
CUMBRIA
Kendal
ISLE OF MAN
Douglas
Lancaster
LANCASHIRE
Preston
Blackpool
Blackburn
Bradford
Leeds
WEST YORKSHIRE
Wakefield
Huddersfield
Halifax
Doncaster
Hull
Humber
Grimsby
Southport
Bolton
GREATER MANCHESTER
Salford
Manchester
MERSEYSIDE
Birkenhead
Liverpool
Stockport
SOUTH YORKSHIRE
Sheffield
Dublin
IRISH SEA
CHESHIRE
Chester
Crewe
DERBYSHIRE
Matlock
Stoke-on-Trent
Derby
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Nottingham
LINCOLNSHIRE
Lincoln
The Wash
STAFFORDSHIRE
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Trent
Loughborough
LEICESTERSHIRE
Leicester
Peterborough
Great Yarmouth
NORFOLK
Lowestoft
Thetford
Wolverhampton
Walsall
SALOP
WEST MIDLANDS
Dudley
Birmingham
Coventry
Solihull
Cardigan Bay
St George's Channel
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Northampton
Warwick
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Cambridge
SUFFOLK
Ipswich
HEREFORD AND WORCESTER
Worcester
Hereford
WARWICKSHIRE
Stratford-on-Avon
Bedford
BEDFORDSHIRE
Luton
Tewkesbury
Cheltenham
Gloucester
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Aylesbury
ESSEX
Chelmsford
Colchester
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
OXFORDSHIRE
Oxford
HERTFORDSHIRE
Watford
Swindon
GREATER London
Southend-on-Sea
Bristol
Bristol Channel
BERKSHIRE
Reading
LONDON
Kingston-upon-Thames
AVON
Bath
WILTSHIRE
Trowbridge
Margate
Canterbury
SURREY
Guildford
KENT
Tunbridge Wells
CELTIC SEA
Barnstaple
Glastonbury
Salisbury
HAMPSHIRE
Winchester
SOMERSET
Taunton
Southampton
WEST SUSSEX
EAST SUSSEX
Hastings
Calais
Strait of Dover
DEVON
Exeter
DORSET
Poole
Dorchester
Portsmouth
Isle of Wight
Boulogne-sur-Mer
CORNWALL
Torquay
Plymouth
St Austell
Truro
FRANCE
English Channel
Dieppe

Type 17th Century ship that brought Cobbs to the New World.

PART THREE

ORIGIN

The subject and task of this chapter is to examine the origin and background of the five Cobb emigrants who left England for the Colonies during the period 1613-1685; and to make informed judgments, within the parameters of English history, where no specific information is available.

Joseph Cobb was the first of his name to make the voyage from England to America. The Original Lists of Persons of Quality Who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations ..1600-1700 by John Camden Hotten, compiled "from manuscripts preserved in the State Papers Department of Her Majesty's Public Records Office, England 1800, contains the following information:

Joseph Cobb, his muster--in Virginia, 1624/'25
Joseph Cobb, aged 25, in the Treasurer, 1613
Elizabeth Cobb, aged 25, in the Bone Bes, 1623
John Snowood, aged 25, in the _____.

The Treasurer was as important in the history of Virginia as the Mayflower was to New Englanders. (See the Pocahontas Connection.) The Treasurer, the station ship for the Virginia Colony, was not built solely for carrying passengers. It carried 14 cannon and 60 Musketeers trained to board the ship over the side, fore and aft. In comparison, the largest of the three ships that brought passengers to Jamestown in 1607 was the Susan Constant--a 100-ton vessel, 111 feet in length, a crew of 17, 54 passengers and only four protective cannon. Although the Treasurer was one of the premier vessels of the fleet, a voyage aboard could hardly be compared to a cruise on the Queen Mary. One passenger wrote of his experience on a similar ship during the period:

> Betwixt decks there can hardly a man fetch his breath by reason there artisith such a funke in the night that causes putrification of blood and breedth disease much like the plague.

For nearly a hundred years, Southern Cobbs have been exposed to the legend that: "Joseph Cobb was born in Amsterdam, Holland, the youngest son of Richard Cobb of Aberdeen, Scotland and Sybil Sheetz of Holland. This Richard Cobb, "the gallant Scot," following his education at Oxford served Queen Elizabeth as a member of Henry Champion's troop of a hundred gentlemen in the fight for the Protestant cause in France and Holland. In 1576 with the temporary cessation of hostilities by the pacification of Ghent, he married Sybil Sheetz and settled in Holland."

Let us examine the historical basis for this story and efforts made to verify it:

A better script could have not been produced in Hollywood. Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603) did aid Spanish Netherlands (present day Belgium) in its struggle for independence from Spain. Moreover, Elizabeth, by her strong position on the State Church, created an environment for emigration to Amsterdam and Leyden that took place in 1607, four years after her death. She held fast to her declaration made on the day of her accession that she would not "allow her people to swerve to the right hand or the left from the religion established by law."

In Joseph Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714 there are twenty Cobb, Cobbs, Cobbe, Cobbes Alumni. But the only Richard Cobb(e) of the right date would appear to be: Cobbe, Richard, scholar Corpus Christi, 1572 BA: 1575 MA; fellow 1579; BD 1587; licensed to preach 1590; died 1597.

In 1971, in the reading room of the British Museum, I located the family pedigree of the likely Richard Cobb. See accompanying pedigree. (Note: The Cobbs of the Carolinas have long

thought that this coat of arms belonged to their English ancestor.) As a follow-on, a reputable London genealogist was asked to locate and translate the will of the subject Richard Cobbe. An extract follows:

Public Record Office. P.C.C. Wills. Ref.: PROB 11/90 fol. 99.

Will of Richarde Cobbe, Bachelor of Divinity, Vice-President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1597.

Date: 9 September 1597.

To sister Browne
To brother William Cobbe
To Cousin Richarde Browne, MA, Fellow of Corpus Christi College
To brother-in-law William Browne
Reference to his lease of "Bearne Farme"
To "Weaver" a poor scholar
To John Warrener, senior cook of Corpus Christi College
Bequest to Corpus Christi for books
To charity
Rent of Beare Farms to College for books, poor students, college plate
To Mr. Seller and Mr. Membrie of the College
Ref. to money owed by John Starker and John Dawkes of Gloucester.

Executors: Mr. Seller and Mr. Membrie.

Witnesses: Leonarde Tailor, Nicholas Hall, William Hawarde, James Slayter, Thomas Croysdall, Thomas Hulson.

Proved: 10 November 1597.

Other findings of the London genealogist regarding Richard Cobb's service with "Henry Champion's troop of a hundred gentlemen" fighting for the Protestant cause on the continent were:

Calendar of Patent Rolls 1563-66. In a grant of incorporation of 1564 to the Company of Merchant

Adventurers for service to the Queen, there is a mention of a Richard Champyon, one of the assistants of the company. (They had been trading with Holland and Flanders.) No Cobbs mentioned.

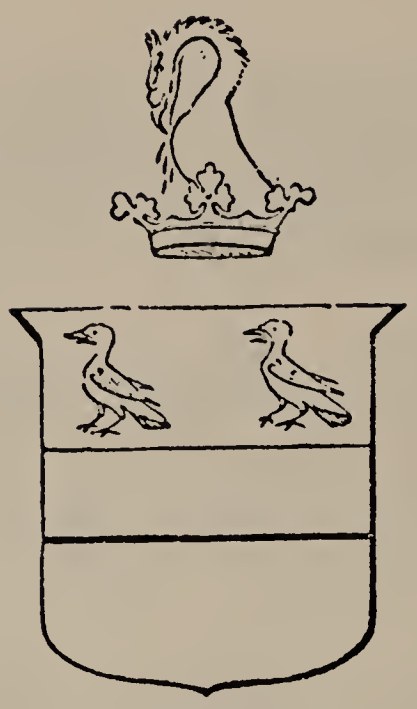
Calendar of Patent Rolls 1572-75. No Henry Champion mentioned. There was a Henry Campion listed who made a grant of land to St. Paul's School. Cobbes mentioned were from Norfolk and Suffolk families.

Calendar of State Papers (foreign). Searched 1566-74. There was a Henry Champernowne who sent accounts of skirmishes and battles on the continent 1567-69. No Cobbs mentioned.

Report from Central Bureau Voor Genealogie, The Hague, Netherlands, 1975. Checked the registers of the Old Church in Amsterdam for the period 1565-1578. Nothing was saved from this period in other churches. No marriage of a Richard or John Cobb to a Sybil Sheetz was discovered.

"I think it is more likely that Joseph Cobb came from East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk Cos.) I think one must accept the facts given in Adventures of Purse and Person as the earliest authentic details known of Joseph Cobb, the emigrant."

Chart #1



Arms.—Gu. a fesse or, in chief two swans, close, ar.
Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a pelican's head ar. vulning herself gu.

WILLIAM COBB, of Steventon, in co. Southampton.

John Cobb, of Swareton, in co. Southampton. = Anne, da. of ..... Barnes.

Margaret, da. of Edward Bronsall. 1st wife. = Thomas Cobb, of Swareton, in co. Southampton; married, 3d, Margery, da. of .....; = Agnes, da. of John Hunt. 2d wife. — Richard Cobb, a priest.

Michell Cobb, of Swareton, mar. to ....., dau. of .... Welborne.

[2]John Cobb, mar. ...., da. of Thomas Bicknall. = John Cobb.

[3]Richard Cobb, * ob. S.P. (d. 1597)

[4]Peter Cobb, of Northington, in co. Southampton, mar. Elizabeth, da. of .... Runiger, of Basingstoke.

William Cobb, of Northington, in co. Southampton, mar. ....., da. of ..... Tutt.

Winifred, married to Richard Browne, of Micheldener, in co. Southampton.

Thomas Cobb, of Swareton, mar. to Catharine, da. of ..... Owen.

George Cobb, ob. S.P.

Arthur Cobb, ob. in Bohemia.

Winifred.

Joane.

Peter Cobb, of London, draper, 1624; mar. Allice, dau. of John Gaynford, of Idbury, in co. Oxon.

Susan, mar. 1st, Arthur Armestrong, of Farnham; 2dly, to Alexander Watson.

William Cobb.

Thomas Cobb.

Michell Cobb. = ..., da. of ..... Bromfield, steward to the Earl of Southampton.

Richard Cobb.

Peter Cobb, æt. 13, 1st March, 1624.

Isabel.

Elizabeth.

Susan.

* ob.S.P.--obit sine prole--died without issue.

NICHOLAS COBB

Uncovering the origin of our 17th century Cobb progenitors is a difficult assignment. But determining the origin of Nicholas Cobb, who made his nuncupative will in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1686, is perhaps the greatest challenge of all. I have more than a casual interest in this gentleman or scoundrel, as the case may have been, since I am one of his many descendants. An addictive "need to know" has taken me to Holland, England, Scotland and to St. Christopher (St. Kitts) island in the Caribbean. Along the way, I obtained the services of one Dutch, two English and two American researchers and reexamined the work of other Cobb historians. This exploration led to a number of possibilities/probabilities, three of which were creditable enough to merit a closer review: (1) Nicholas Cobb went from England to St. Kitts in 1635 and subsequently settled in Virginia; (2) Nicholas Cobb was of Kentish origin, the son of a Nicholas Cobb of Reculver, Kent whose will was probated at Canterbury in 1623; (3) Nicholas Cobb was not an immigrant at all but was a descendant of Joseph Cobb who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1613. A discussion of each of the three options follows:

The notice of Nicholas Cobb of St. Kitts is found in John Camden Hotten's Original List of Persons of Quality Who Went From Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600-1700. In this basic reference, Nicholas Cobb is listed as being "transported" from the port of London on 2 September 1635 to St. Christopher Island aboard the "William and John." His age is shown as 24, which places his birth date at 1611 if correctly reported. While in St. Christopher (St. Kitts) in 1984, I met with the Island's Official Archivist and three distinguished historians: Edgar Challenger, MA; Sir Probyn Innis, MBE; and Rufus King, a former Don at Cambridge for more than 50 years. I was also able to locate and study a number of local histories including The French Invasion of St. Kitts-Nevis by Sir Reginald St.

Johnston, KCMG. Summary of findings: Only a limited number of records have been preserved, and those mostly 18th century to the present. There was, however, ample incentive for leaving the Island. In 1639, Government authorities restricted the growing of tobacco "owing to over production" (no doubt due to the competition from Virginia) and began the production of sugar cane. Then there was the great war of 1666, at which time there were no less than 12,000 English on St. Kitts and another 4000 on the smaller Island of Nevis. In the War of 1666, the French drove 8000 English off St. Kitts to Jamaica, Nevis and Virginia. A case may have been made that Nicholas Cobb of St. Kitts and Nicholas Cobb of Virginia were the same, if Nicholas of Virginia had received his land in 1666 or shortly thereafter instead of 1663, the actual date he exercised his "headright." In the absence of more definitive documentation, it would be presumptuous to conclude that Nicholas of St. Kitts and Nicholas of Virginia are the same.

The second likely candidate was the aforementioned Nicholas Cobb of Kent, a cousin of Ambrose Cobb of Kent who emigrated from England to York County, Virginia, in about 1630. Nicholas Cobb of Kent was baptized on 1 January 1604, the son of a Nicholas Cobb whose will was made in 1623 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. To have been able to have proved this connection would have been a rare discovery. It would have established, for the first time,a blood-link between the Cobbs of York and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia. From 6 October 1983 to the present, Cecil R. Humphery-Smith, FSG and his staff at Achievements, Ltd., Canterbury have conducted an extensive search of transportation, parish and ecclesiastical court records, assize rolls, wills, marriage licenses, records of the Friends' Meeting House, London, etc. At this writing there has been insufficient data uncovered to support the hypothesis that Nicholas Cobb of Kent or Nicholas Cobb of St. Kitts are closely related to Nicholas Cobb of Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

The third consideration is that Nicholas Cobb who made his will in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1686 was not an immigrant at all, but that he was born in Virginia. Having found no record of Nicholas Cobb's birth, marriage or death in England, we are now able to review the substantive, circumstantial evidence that supports the conclusion that he is related to Joseph Cobb, the 1613 emigrant. For this discussion, turn to Part Four, The Immigrants.

Cobb

AMBROSE COBB

Ambrose Cobb was one of the earliest members of the Cobb Family to emigrate from Kent County, England, to the Virginia Colony. Thanks principally to Dr. Cully A. Cobb, Sr., Agriculturist and Publisher of DeKalb County, Georgia, the origin of the emigrant Ambrose has been thoroughly researched and documented.

In 1967, Dr. and Mrs. Cully Cobb, Sr., traveled to England in search of the roots of their known English progenitor. While there they secured the services of Arthur J. Willis, F.S.G. (Fellowship of the Society of Genealogy), an eminent genealogist of Lyming, County Kent. Mr. Willis was also a distinguished Civil Engineer and the son of Ambassador Willis, representative of the Crown to Constantinople. (Cecil R. Humphrey-Smith, F.S.G., who worked with me on Cobb origins for this book, reported recently that Mr. Arthur J. Willis died in 1983 as an elderly and respected gentleman.)

Mr. Willis was able to establish a connecting link from the emigrant Ambrose Cobb (1603-1656) to John Cobb, Esquire (b. ca 1300), County Kent. John Cobb acquired the manor of Richard de Organer in Romney Marsh, County Kent. John Cobb lived in this manor in the 17th year of the reign of Edward II. The manor was known as Cobbs Court in 1324. The principal sources for this discovery were: (1) the unregistered manuscript of the Norton Family (O. Phil. Stem 1, fols 21-22) found in the College of Arms by Ralphe Brooke, York Herald, 1607; (2) The Harleian Manuscript Collection, in the British Museum, collection by Robert Harley; (3) Pedigrees of the Families in the County of Kent by William Berry, London, 1830; (4) the Records of the Diocese of Canterbury, Cathedral Library.

In Cully A. Cobb's book, The Cobbs of Tennessee, Ruralist Press, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., 1968, is the following notation:

"Further assurance in the accuracy of the Cobb pedigree compiled in this book from the research of English records by Mr. Willis, is the Cobb pedigree which carries the Coat of Arms found in The Pedigrees of the Families in the County of Kent by William Berry, London, 1830." (Coat of Arms of the Cobbs of Kent are included in this section.)

On 30 March 1976, I wrote to Mr. Willis concerning the relationship of Ambrose Cobb to Joseph and Nicholas Cobb, the other early Virginia immigrants. He responded that at 81 he had given up "searching" some years ago. But be advised that "Ambrose Cobb was shown in Berry's Kent Genealogies as a member of the armigerous family and is so entitled to the arms. The College of Arms would not accept this as evidence. Their certified pedigree, therefore, stopped one generation short. See Genealogists' Magazine, March 1974, page 505."

More recently, a noted Kent County historian advised that the matter of Ambrose Cobb's entitlement to the Arms has been favorably resolved. In the opinion of this author, of the 15 Cobb Coats of Arms that are frequently seen among Cobb collections, the Arms of the Cobbs of Kent is perhaps the most authentic. However, this is a subject that direct descendants, without limitations of time and resources, may wish to pursue.

A significant find of Mr. Arthur J. Willis, F.S.G. was the will of Thomas Cobb of Faversham dated 1597-8 wherein the sons Edmund Cobb(e) and Ambrose Cobb(e), to whom he left the manor at Eastleigh Court, are identified. This Thomas Cobb, who died in 1599 at Eastleigh Court in the Parish of Lyminge, Kent, was the grandfather of Ambrose Cobb, the emigrant. Further, the recovered will of Ambrose Cobb, Sr., of Eastleigh Court, dated 1605-6, the son of Thomas Cobb who died there in 1599 clearly identifies the progression to Ambrose Cobb, Jr., the Virginia immigrant. See accompanying pedigree.

CHART #2

JOHN COBB, ESQ (b. ca 1300) Cobb's Court, in the marshes
of Romney, Kent, living 17th year of reign of Edward II 1324

↓

RICHARD, ESQ, Cobb's Court, heir, living 11th year of Edward III 1337

↓

EDWARD, ESQ, Cobb's Court, heir, living 10th year of Richard II 1387

↓

EDMUND, ESQ, Cobb's Court, heir, living 5th year of Henry V 1417

↓

John, ESQ, Cobb's Court, heir, living 12th year of Edward IV
THOMAS, Reculver, County Kent, living 19th year of Henry VI 1441

↓

JOHN (1421-1482), Chislete and Reculver, County Kent m. Alice

↓

Alice
THOMAS, Chislete and Holborough, Reculver m. Alice

↓

ALEXANDER (1480-1541), Reculver m. Thomasyn Dearth

↓

Edward
William
Richard (d. 1536) m. Agnes — See Chart #3
JOHN (b. 1482), Faversham, Kent m. Rose Hawlett

↓

THOMAS (1525-1599), Eastleigh Court m_1 Johane m_2 Elizabeth Jarmen m_3 Agnes Musred

↓

Edmund (1560-1602), Faversham, m_1 Margaret Musred m_2 Ann Elfrith 1594
AMBROSE (1563-1605), Eastleigh Court m. Angelica Hunt (d. 1603)

↓

Susanna (b. 1586) Lyminge, Kent
Rachel (b. 1588) Lyminge
Thomas (b. 1590) m. Susan White 1619, Lyminge
Edmund (b. 1592) Lyminge
Elizabeth (b. 1594) Lyminge m. Thomas Smith
Ambrose (1595-1595)
Jane m. William Shotwater 1629
AMBROSE (1603-1656) Willesborough, Kent m. Ann White (b. 1608)
Emigrated from England to Virginia about 1635

↓

See Chart #34

Bibliography Items 4 & 24

Courtesy. Robert Hale, Limited, London.

Eastleigh Court, County Kent, England, boyhood home of Virginia immigrant Ambrose Cobb (1603-1656), photo by author, 1983.

HENRY COBB

Henry Cobb was the first known Cobb to emigrate from England to the Plymouth Colony, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Many distinguished descendants have long searched for his English origin and background. In developing this vignette of the immigrant I have drawn liberally from the scholarly works of Philip L. Cobb, author of The Cobb Family (1907), Richard Cobb, Harvard professor, and Richard Cobb, a retired Navy Supply Corps Captain. However, the hypotheses and conclusions contained herein are my own.

Much is known on the activities of Henry Cobb, the Puritan, in the Bay Colony but little has been done to unravel the specifics of his origin. There is general agreement that "The Elder Henry or The Deacon Henry Cobb" came from an area in County Kent east of the Medway River which flows out of the hills of southern Kent through Maidstone and Chatham and into the Thames Estuary. It is within this area that inhabitants are called "Men of Kent" (Jutish origin); those to the west of the Medway are known as "Kentish Men" (Saxon origin). Professor Richard Cobb, through study and acquaintance with the Cape Cod descendants of Henry Cobb, suggests that as a young man Henry Cobb was "rather short, with blue eyes and reddish sandy hair." Interesting, as this description agrees with the perceived appearance of the Germanic Jutes who invaded and settled in Great Britain in the 5th century.

The most visible trail of "Henry the Elder" in England is found in his relationship with his church leader, the Reverend John Lothrop. Lothrop, "a man of good family and education," was baptized at Eton on 20 December 1584. He received BA and MA degrees at Queens College, Cambridge. In 1611 we find him with the established Church of England at Egerton, Kent, a distance of about 15 miles from the probable home of Henry Cobb in Reculver, Kent. Obviously disenchanted with the autocratic dogma of the King's Church, the Reverend Lothrop is found as minister of an

independent church in London in 1623; and then, on 29 April 1632, we find him imprisoned in London with 40 members of his flock for violating the laws relating to religious gatherings. Following two years of imprisonment, Lothrop left England in the ship "Griffin" with his family and some members of his church for the Plymouth Colony, arriving there 18 September 1634. Here Henry Cobb, the Lothrop protege who had been in the Colony for about five years, responded to the call of his old friend and esteemed pastor. He aided the Reverend in getting his family and church established in the newly formed town of Scituate. Lothrop's records published in the New England Register, Volumes IX and X, leaves little doubt of Henry Cobb's membership in Lothrop's London church:

"Uppon January 8, 1634, Wee had a day of humiliation and then att night joyned in covenaunt togeather, so many of us had beene in Covenaunt before. To Witt.

Mr. Gilsonn and his wife
Goodman Anniball and his wife
Goodman Rowly and his wife
Goodman Cob and his wife
Goodman Turner
Edward Foster
Myselfe
Goodman Foxwell
Samuel House."

It is very probable that immigrants Henry Cobb of Plymouth and Ambrose Cobb of the Virginia Colony were of the same Kent Family, i.e., they shared a common progenitor in John Cobb, Esquire (b. ca 1300) of Cobb's Court, Romney, Kent. The suggested (but undocumented) relationships shown in pedigrees (chart number 3) is based primarily on the association of family names, locations and dates. That is, Henry Cobb of the Plymouth Colony would appear to be a second son of Henry Cobb (1561-1617) of Reculver, Kent. The son Henry was born about 1605. (He married Patience Hurst in Plymouth in 1631; English Yeoman of his time, married at age 26, thus the basis for his date of

birth). Most men of Kent were farmers in an area famous for hops, fruit and grain. Even in this age, importance was attached to the idea of status. The term "Yeoman" was commonly used in legal and other documents to denote status above "Husbandman" (smaller, less prosperous farmer) and below that of "Gentleman" (upper middle class). Yeomen, from whom Henry Cobb was descended, were reasonably well educated. Some Yeomen sons attended the universities; some became clergymen. A review of the pedigrees of the Cobbs of Kent and a personal inspection of the Manor houses at Reculver and Eastleigh Court suggest 16th century gentry but 17th century Yeomen. Suffice it to say that the emigrant Henry Cobb did not inherit his father's estate. The major inheritance, by custom, probably went to Benjamin Cobb, the first-born son. This situation, as well as the significant influence of Reverend Lothrop, could have given the impressionable 18-year-old Henry Cobb ample justification to seek an apprenticeship in the shops or pubs of London in 1623, the year that Lothrop formed his church there. The influence of the charismatic Lothrop on the Cobbs of Reculver must have been substantial. The Cobb home at Reculver was about 15 miles from Egerton, Kent where Lothrop was in residence from 1611-1623. Henry Cobb, the assumed father of the emigrant Henry, was himself censured by the establishment. He had become Lord of the Manor of Bishopstone, Reculver Kent, when his father Richard died in 1582. In the record of the Visitations of the Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1599 is found the following: "We present these persons whose names are hereunder written for they refuse to pay unto a cess made by divers of our parish for the reparation of our said church: . . . Henry Cobb 3 shillings, 10 pence (owed).

The nature of Henry Cobb's apprenticeship or trade in London is open to conjecture. The fact that he came from an area rich in hops and grain and later in the Colony he was authorized to dispense wine suggests the production and/or sale of ale, the national beverage of the era. From the Plymouth Colony Record II 73: "5 June 1644, Henry Cobb is lycensed to draw wine at Barnstable."

What better place than an English pub in the 17th century to keep abreast of politics, religion, and emigration. Henry Cobb of London must certainly have been aware of a number of significant events, viz.: That in 1604, in a declaration at Hampton Court, James I said of the Puritans, "I shall make them conform themselves or I will harry them out of the land or else do worst." Henry must have known the story of an undereducated group of separatists called "Pilgrims" who sought refuge first in Amsterdam and subsequently in Leyden, Holland; and then, unwilling to be assimilated into the Dutch culture, made their way to Plymouth in 1620 aboard the Mayflower. (Of the 101 passengers on the first voyage of the Mayflower, 35 were Leyden Pilgrims, the others mainly merchants and adventurers.) In 1628 the Puritans of Henry Cobb's sect began their mass exodus. John Winthrop, a strong and able leader, in 1630 led nearly 1000 Puritans with their cattle and horses to settlements in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In general the Puritans were a wealthier and better educated class than the Pilgrims but they shared their deeply religious convictions.

It was shortly after the Winthrop departure that Henry Cobb made his move, probably in the ship "The Anne" in 1629. Other possible ships include "Mayflower II" and the "Little James," which also arrived at Cape Cod in 1629. Professor Cobb said in his character analysis of Henry, the emigrant, that he was "sensible, shrewd, adverse to making trouble or being a part of it." How accurate this assessment of the man seems to have been. Cobb didn't linger in London long enough to be jailed in the famous "clink" with the zealous Lothrop and his followers in 1632. When the great Civil War of 1642 came about to settle the question of supremacy between King and Parliament, High Church and Puritans, Henry Cobb is found saving souls and selling wine in Massachusetts.

CHART #3

From Chart #2

ALEXANDER COBB (1480-1541) m. Thomasyn Dearth
Reculver, County Kent, will proved Canterbury, Kent, England 1541

MICHEL m. Mary Leghe
James
Alexander
RICHARD (d. 1582) m. Elizabeth
Reculver, will proved Canterbury 1582

Alexander
Thomasyn m.
Alexander Brooke (1552-1625)

William (1566-1611)
Michael (b. 1565)
Alexander (d. 1636)
Richard (1568-1616)
NICHOLAS (d. 1622) m. Anne
Mary
Margaret
Elizabeth
Susanna m. Robert Younge 1593
Thomasine m. Henry Rose
HENRY (1561-1617) Reculver
m_1 Pleasance Reddwood 1603
m_2 1612 Mary Avery (d. 1642)

John (1603-1649) m. 1639
Katherin Keite
Nicholas (b. 1604)
Henry (b. 1605)
Joane (1606-1618)
Tamzen (b. 1609)
Dorathe (b. 1611)
Cornelius (b. 1616)
Elizabeth (b. 1617)
Agnes (d. 1622)

Benjamin (b. 1604) m. Alice Knowler
HENRY (1605-1679) Emigrant
m_1 Patience Hurst 1631 Plymouth, MA
m_2 Sarah Hinckley 1649 Barnstable, MA

See Chart #48

Augustine (1613-1639)
Henry (b. 1615)
Thomas (b. 1617)

Bibliography Items 4 & 24

Bishopstone Manor, ca 1530, Herne Bay, Reculver, Kent, home of Alexander Cobb (1480-1541), great granduncle of Ambrose Cobb (1603-1656) of Virginia, great grandfather of Henry Cobb (1605-1679) of Massachusetts. Print courtesy of Lewis Lewis-Evans, Lord of the Manor, 1983.

Bishopstone Manor 1983, photo by author

AUGUSTINE COBB

It was more than a decade after the Puritans made their mass exodus from England that Augustine Cobb made his way from Southwestern England to the small village of Taunton in colonial Massachusetts.

In 1914, Duane Phillips Cobb wrote that he had long known that he was descended from Augustine Cobb of the old Plymouth Colony, but "the inevitable query presented itself: where was Augustine born?" Duane Phillips Cobb, the son of Emory Cobb, Esquire (1831-1910) one of the founders of Western Union, spent more than 20 years in search of the answer. As early Taunton records were destroyed by fire in 1838, Cobb proceeded "to gather the few undisputed facts about the Cobbs of Taunton and by induction guess where their English homeland ought to be." From the meager facts available, he concluded:

1. Taunton Cobbs came from a locality in England, Royalist in its politics and devoted to the established church. (None of the Taunton Cobbs emigrated during the great Puritan exodus, 1628-1640.)

2. Cobbs of Taunton had a common ancestor named Morgan Cobb, as an uncle and nephew had each named his first son Morgan.

3. The Cobbs who settled in Taunton probably came from Southwestern England.

4. If a place could be found in Southwestern England, a Parish Royalist in sentiment with an orthodox church, where the names Cobb and Morgan were common in the 1600s, then interesting disclosures might result.

Cobb's hypothesis was affirmed with the location of Hutchins' History of Dorset. In the Parish of Wool, which had been a Royalist, orthodox parish, there was indeed a Morgan Cobb and family names common to those of Taunton.

The Index of Old Dorset Wills and Administrations, New York Public Library, provided further corroboration. The index disclosed the wills of Morgan and Alice Cobb, his wife, probated in 1620 and 1624 respectively in the Peculiar Court of Corfe Castle. Corfe Castle is in Dorset County on the Isle of Purbeck, jutting southward into the English Channel. The records of this Royalist stronghold were destroyed by the Parliamentary Army in the Civil War of 1644. However, five miles to the south in the Parish of Swange, the records for the period desired were very much intact. With the wills of Morgan and Alice Cobb and the vital statistics found in Swanage and environs, it was possible to develop (with a degree of certainty) the following pedigree of Augustine Cobb and his kinsmen:

WILLIAM COBB (ca 1440-1507) Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, England

↓

EDWARD (b. ca 1482), Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire

↓

NICHOLAS (ca 1530-1619) Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire

↓

MORGAN (ca 1562-1620) m. Alice (d. ca 1624)
Corfe Castle, Dorset, England

↓

JOHN (d. 1691) immigrated ca 1651
m_1 Margery Gover 1629, Swanage Co., England
m_2 Jane Woodard, Taunton, MA
Nicholas m. Margaret Leed 1619
Richard
WILLIAM (d. 1648) m. Dorathie Savie 1630
Corfe Castle, Dorset, England

↓

MORGAN (1681-1769) m. Sarah Harvey 1705
Samuel (1684-1726)
Mary (1690-1768) m. William Haskins
JOHN (b. 1678) m. Mary Farrington (1679-1769), Dedham, MA

↓

Mary m. Obadiah Hawes
Martha (b. 1709) m. John White
Judith (b. 1712) m. Joseph Ingrahm
John (1714-1778) m. Sarah Gould
Hannah (b. 1716) m. John Thorp

↓

MORGAN (b. 1714) m. Ester Hodges (1714-1774
Chestfield, NH

↓

George (1747-1824)

EDWARD (ca 1636-1675) immigrated
ca 1657, m. Mary Haskins, Taunton, MA
William (b. 1630)
Phineas (ca 1646-1672) Swanage, Co., England
AUGUSTINE (1631-1714), immigrated
Bristol Co., MA, ca 1657, removed
Taunton, MA 1670, m. Bethia

↓

See Chart # 58

↓

Edward
John

Bibliography Item 5

Corfe Castle, Dorset County, England, ca 10th Century

Print courtesy Captain Mortimer Cobb, West Palm Beach, Florida.

THOMAS COBB

Thomas Cobb was another of the pioneers of the Cobb family in the New World. Although he was the last of the five to reach America, his background is perhaps the most interesting of the group. He grew up in the Town of Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. It is a place well known for Banbury cakes and children's rhymes of a fair lady who rode a cock-horse to Banbury Cross. Equally significant, Banbury was a hotbed of Puritan activists during the Civil War of 1642. It was one of the most tumultuous times in English history, a bloody struggle for supremacy between King and Parliament, High Church and Puritan. The battle of Edgehill, the first battle of the war, took place within a few miles of Thomas Cobb's home when he was a young man. The Town of Banbury was captured and held alternately by Parliamentary and Royalist forces. In 1642, when Banbury was first captured by the Royalists, Charles I issued a pardon "to all in Oxfordshire who had taken up arms against him except Lord Saye, Nathaniel Fiennes, Sir William Cobb of Adderbury and John Doyley, Esquire." These gentlemen were no doubt leaders of the Puritan revolt in the area. In the "Visitation of Oxfordshire" Sir William Cobb is identified as the progenitor of a distinguished family and, although not proven, a likely kinsman of Thomas Cobb. There is no doubt that Cobbs who lived in this place and at this time in history were staunch Puritans, certainly a good reason for their emigration. In a petition to come ashore when they reached Boston harbor, Thomas Cobb and his fellow separatists reported that "the occasion of our coming hither . . . was in affect no other than that of the bird flying into the Sennetor's bosom when it was furiously chassed by a fowle of prey."

Thanks to the scholarly research of Philip L. Cobb of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1923, the following English record of Thomas Cobb was uncovered:

Chipping Norton Parish Register

Thomas Cobb & Dorothy Hobby, both of Banbury,
24 July 1656 (married)

Banbury Parish Register

Jan:13, 1658-9 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cobb, was born
Aug:27, 1660 Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cobb, was born
Aug:10, 1662 John, son of Thomas Cobb, was baptized
May 19, 1664 Henery Cobb, son of Thomas, was baptized
August 11, 1666 Richard Cobb, son of Thomas Cobb, baptized
August 30, 1659 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cobb, buried
October 5, 1669 Sarah Cobb, daughter of Thomas Cobb, buryed

On or about the first of June 1685, Thomas Cobb and wife Dorothy and son Richard embarked, probably at London, on a ship commanded by Captain William Condey and departed for America. Daughters Elizabeth and Sarah had died in England some years before. There is no record of what happened to the other children. If they made the voyage with their parents, it is possible they died at sea. Smallpox developed on the ship causing the vessel and passengers to be quarantined when it reached Boston Harbor on 31 July 1685. The passengers were not allowed to disembark at Boston but were held on Lovell's Island in the harbor, where they suffered much from lack of care. Here they remained for thirteen days without adequate water and shelter. After much delay, in response to their petition to the governor, they were finally allowed to land in Boston on 13 August. Shortly thereafter, Captain Condey died and was buried in the Granary burying ground.

The petition to the governor reads as follows:

The petition to the governor reads as follows:

For The Honourable Sir Simon Bradstreet Esq. present.

August the 12.

Honoured Sir, Once alreadey have we taken the Boldness to write a few lines directed unto your worships, together with the rest of the commissioners, wheare in a few words we signified unto you the ocasion of our coming hither, which was in affect no other than that of the bird flying into the Sennetor's Bosom for sheltor, when it was furiously chassed by a fowle of prey, the story is famious & therefore we suppose it known unto you and so we shall Leave it unto your consideration and application.

We all so signified unto you the inconvenience of the place of our confinement viz. that their is no house upon the place, that their is no fresh water, together with many other inconveniences, to many for us in writing for trouble you with. Not hearing nothing from you we adventured a second time to caste a few lines into your hands that you might come to have a right understanding of our condition, for we understand that you have many false informations for instance that many amonge us have not had the small pox and that some of us are sicke of them now and that one hath been buried upon the sea, and all which things and many others of the like nature are very untrue, for as to the first we have all had the distemper in old England many years since but only four persons had them on board and have been well six weeks and upwards neither have any been taken away by death since we came on shore, that we are not well is true for

we have paines in our limbs ocasioned by our lying upon the cold ground. Therefore we humbly entreat your worships serious consideration of our condition in order to our admittance into your townes that we may be in a capacity to provide for ourselves and families. We have the same argument to make use of which God himself made an argument to press his own people with to be kind to strangers. Remember that some of you and your predessessors weare strangers in this land. We shall trouble you no more at present but subscribe ourselves your worships most humble servants in all Christian obedience to be Commanded.

Thomas Banister
Thomas Cobb
James Thornbeck
George Clearke
Ralph Killcup

In answer to the petition or motion, the town magistrates ordered that the petitioners have their liberty on the morrow to come on shoar & provide for themselves. August 12 1685 Attest Edward Rawson Sec. By order.

COBB COUNTRY

PHOTO COURTESY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PART FOUR

THE IMMIGRANTS

In the preceding chapter we discussed the origin and background of the Cobbs who emigrated from England to America in the early 17th Century. We brought them from shore to shore. This chapter deals with the lives and fortunes of our kinsmen in the New World.

Joseph Cobb, the immigrant, is first discovered in Elizabeth City (now Hampton), Virginia, in the muster of settlers taken there 25 January 1624/25. His age at the time of the muster was given as 25 years, his date of arrival as 1613 on the "Treasurer." From these dates, he would have been born about 1600 and have arrived as a 13-year-old boy, an unlikely scenario. From his Isle of Wight County, Virginia, will of 1654, we are able to calculate his date of birth as about 1594 and his age on arrival in Virginia as 19 years. A better estimate of his birth date is 1588, as discussed in his relationship to Nicholas Cobb. He married Elizabeth Snowood, Elizabeth Degges, Elizabeth Flinton, or an Elizabeth (surname unknown). Since John Snowood, age 25 years, was in Joseph Cobb's 1624/25 muster, a case can be made that Elizabeth Cobb, age 25 years, was his twin sister.

In the 1621-31 minutes of the Council of Jamestown, it was reported that one Elizabeth Degges was brought over as a "pressed maiden" and "bid in" by a William Cobb who before consumating the affair died at Sea. His estate and "bid in" bride could have passed to Joseph Cobb, the only Cobb in the Colony at the time.

There is also circumstantial evidence, however, that Joseph Cobb's wife was Elizabeth Flinton, sister of Farrar (Pharaoh) Flinton, surgeon of Elizabeth City. The Flinton and Cobb families were closely associated in activities of

the new settlement. In 1629, Dr. Farrar Flinton and Joseph Cobb, Esq. served as appraisers of the goods of a Thomas Clarke who died at sea. Elizabeth Flinton is found in Farrar Flinton's muster in 1623. She is not shown in his muster of 1624 nor is an Elizabeth Flinton shown among the burials for the year, but an Elizabeth Cobb appears in Joseph Cobb's muster of 1624. (Joseph Cobb was not shown in the 1623 muster of the settlement; he may have been in England in February 1623 when the muster was taken but returned later in the year to marry Elizabeth. Moreover, Joseph Cobb's son was named Pharaoh (Farrar) and the name reappears time and again among the descendants of Joseph Cobb. For a further discussion of the likelihood of the Flinton-Cobb union, see Southside Virginia Families by John Bennett Boddie, 1955.

In 1623, Joseph Cobb's alleged wife-to-be Elizabeth Flinton arrived on the "Bonnie Bess." There is documentary evidence that her brother Farrar made a return visit to England in 1622. There is reason to believe Joseph Cobb, who does not appear in the 1623 muster, was in England about the same time to close out his affairs and arrange for the transportation of his four servants and two sons.

At some point between 1629 and 1637 Joseph and Elizabeth Cobb moved to their homestead south of the James River along Pagan Creek, near Smithfield, Virginia. It was not unusual for settlers to occupy their assigned property before the title was officially recorded. Few land grants were recorded before 1635. Cobb's grant was finally made official on 4 August 1637 (Virginia Land Patent Book 1, Part II) for:

> "400 acres in a branch of the Warwisksqueke River now called New Town Haven (Later named Pagans Creek) northerly on the back creek (Goose Hill Creek) parting it from the lands of John Vasler, southerly and westerly unto the woods and easterly upon said creek, due for the adventure of himself, wife

> Elizabeth, two sons Joseph and Benjamin Cobbs and transportation of four servants Martin Doublin, Jon Norton, Jon Manley and Jane Cook."

Boddie makes a very persuasive argument until such time as the land grant of Joseph Cobb is analyzed. Note from the land grant above that Cobb was awarded 400 acres for bringing eight individuals into the colony--himself, one wife, two sons and four servants. From this document, one must conclude that he married (for the first time at least) outside the colony to an Elizabeth, surname unknown.

Joseph Cobb was a "gentleman"; the only one of the five Cobb immigrants to be so titled. In 1629, the General Court of Jamestown directed that Mr. Farrar Flinton and Joseph Cobb, gentleman, appraise the goods of Thomas Clarke who died at sea on the "Elizabeth" in 1625. Among Joseph Cobb's possessions were found two swords, the trappings of a gentleman. A Sir Thomas Smith in writing of the facts of Elizabethan England said of the subject:

> "As for gentlemen, they be made good and cheap in England. For whosoever studieth the laws of the realm, who studieth in the universities, who professeth liberal sciences and, to be short, who can live idly and without manual labor and will bear the port, charge and countenance of a gentleman he . . . shall be taken for a gentleman."

Be what it may have been, Joseph Cobb was a man of some education and a respected elder in the community. From the Acts of the Virginia Assembly, 1639-Robinson manuscripts, we note: "It is thought fitt and established that in and for several circuitts and precincts hereunder mentioned there be yearly chosen and appointed men of experience and dignity for the careful viewing of each man's crop of tobacco. The viewers of this year being nominated and appointed by the assembly are as followeth: Isle of Wight

County--From the Indian field to the line . . . and on both sides of the creek (Pagan): Mr. Arthur Smith, Joseph Cobb, Robert Byrde."

Like all Virginians of the period, Joseph Cobb and his family depended on the tobacco trade for their livelihood. Events suggest that he remained in close proximity to the protected area of the Elizabeth City settlement until after 1629. In so doing, he was able to survive the great massacre of 1622, the time the Indians attacked twenty-five plantations simultaneously. In these outlying areas nearly one-third of the men, women and children in Virginia were brutally slaughtered.

Joseph Cobb, the "Ancient Planter," spent his last years in his modest "Goose Hill" Plantation near Smithfield, Virginia, south of the James River. His chosen home on the Southside was never really a part of the progressive intellectual, commercial and social life that extended north and west along the James. By the time of the Revolution, we find Joseph's descendants in the eastern counties of North Carolina; some had become rich and famous for their time. His will is recorded in Isle of Wight Book 1, page 520:

> "This is the last Will and Testament of me, Joseph Cobbs, aged sixty years of age or thereabouts. I do bequeath unto my well beloved wife, Elizabeth Cobbs, one parcel of land containing Three Hundred Acres of Land or thereabout, commonly called Goose Hill Land. And further I do bequeath unto my well beloved Wife all moveables that are upon the said land, as cattle (to say), seventeen head of cows and yearlings and three calves, with Hoggs, Young and old, Thirty two or thereabouts. Provided she does marry, ye said children that are left shall have each a child's proportion, and so to be divided between them. And further I do bequeath to my son, Benjamin Cobbs, one red cow and her calf. And further I do

bequeath to my son, Pharaoh Cobbs, one cow and her calf, red. And further I do bequeath unto my daughter, Elizabeth Cobbs, one black cow and one black yearling. This is my last Will and Testament, now living at the mercy of God on my death bed in good sense. As Witness my hand this last day of March, Anno Dom 1653-54." (sic)

Joseph S. Cobbs (Seal)

Signed, Sealed and Deliv in ye presence of us, Joseph Dunn, Jno. Childs.

"Old Brick Church," ca 1632. Church of the Cobbs of Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Photo courtesy Leonora D. Troxler.

NICHOLAS COBB

In our discussion of the origin of Nicholas Cobb in Chapter Three, we concluded that Nicholas was born in Virginia and belonged to the family of Joseph Cobb, Sr., the immigrant who came to "Elizabeth Cittie" aboard the Treasurer in 1613. There is no direct evidence in this case to document a relationship that occurred some 350 years ago in colonial Virginia. We are, therefore, left with circumstantial, albeit positive, evidence to support a definitive relationship. Through a chronology of events, activities and associations we are able to determine beyond reasonable doubt that Nicholas Cobb was a descendant of Joseph Cobb, Sr., the immigrant.

From Joseph Cobb, Sr.'s 1637 land grant and his will of 1654, we find that he had two sons, Joseph and Benjamin, who were born before arrival in Virginia, and a known son, Pharaoh, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who were born in Virginia. Since the immigrant Joseph arrived in Virginia in 1613, it is reasonable to conclude from the above that he married prior to 1613--or about 1609. In keeping with the custom of Stewart England (1603-1714) for a man of his class or means, he would have married at about age 21 to a woman a year or two younger. Thus, he would have had to have been born in 1588 and his wife Elizabeth in about 1589. Further, Joseph, Sr. would have been 25 years old when he arrived in 1613 and his wife Elizabeth would have been 34 years old when she arrived in 1623. (Interestingly enough, immigrant Henry Cobb was 24 years old on arrival, immigrant Ambrose 27, and immigrant Augustine 26.) From this chronological data it is estimated that Joseph, Jr. was born about 1610 and the other English born son, Benjamin, about 1612. Pharaoh, who was born in the Colony shortly after his mother Elizabeth's arrival in 1623, would have been born as early as 1624. The known daughter Elizabeth was born about 1626.

Now, in light of this projected summary of time and events, let us examine the relationship of the family of Joseph Cobb, Sr., to the subject Nicholas Cobb. First of all, could one of the known and well identified sons of Joseph Cobb, Sr., have been the father of Nicholas Cobb? Improbable! Son Benjamin left no traceable male line. Son Pharaoh has a well documented line--a grandson, Nicholas Cobb, but no son of that name. Joseph Cobb, Jr. lived with or near his father at Goose Hill plantation on Pagan Creek. He pre-deceased his father and left no will. Because of his untimely death, he is not mentioned in his father Joseph's will, but he is named in the disposition of his father's property in 1693, as noted in Isle of Wight deed book number 1:

> Indenture, 9 July, 1693, between Richard Hutchins and Eliz. his wife of Western Branch Parish in Nansemond County and Col. Arthur Smith of Lower Parish. Richard Hutchins and Eliz. his wife, dau. and only heir of Joseph Cobb, the Younger who was son and heir apparent of Joseph Cobb, the Elder, now both deceased, for consideration of 2250 lbs. tbco. paid by Col. Smith, deeds him 130 acres adj. Smith, running to Mr. Hardins and Cobbs, to Pharaoh Cobbs to John Hole.
> (signed) Richard (RH) Hutchins.

On the basis of the above, it is improbable that Nicholas was the son of Joseph Cobb, Jr. Under the English/Colonial system of primogeniture, inheritance would have passed from eldest son to eldest son. Since Nicholas and Joseph, Jr. were both dead in 1693, the property by "law" would have passed to the eldest son of Nicholas if Nicholas had been a son of Joseph, Jr. Joseph, Jr. had only one proven child--Elizabeth.

By process of elimination we conclude that the only remaining possibility is that Nicholas Cobb was a son of Joseph Cobb, Sr., the 1613 immigrant. Joseph Cobb did not specifically mention Nicholas Cobb in his will of 1654, but he

left "the door open" for children not yet born or for those whose whereabouts were unknown; viz.: "ye said children that are left shall have each a child's proportion."

The following are the documented activities of the subject Nicholas Cobb beginning in 1656 until his death in 1686:

20 November 1656, witnesses deed--

> PALL BAYLEY, of Isle of Wight Co. to John Hudnall, assignment of the above. 20 Nov. 1656, p. 198, (289). Witnesses: Nicholas Cobb & Rich. Flinte, Clk. Ack. in Ct. 20 May, 1657.
> (VA land patent book no. 4)

24 March 1659, trading in tobacco--

> William Smith, cooper of the Speedwell of Bristol, in her last voyage from Virginia to Bristol, deposes that while the ship was at anchor at Virginia one Nicholas Cobb sent aboard 4 hogshead of tobacco marked RT. Of these one was received on Smith's account another on the account of William Zankey, and the two others upon the account of Alexander Jackson. All by the order of Nicholas Cobb.
> (BRO/04439(3)--Deposition Book of Bristol 1657-1661. Folio 112. 24 March 1659/60.)

21 February 1663, receives "headright" for bringing family to the Colony--

> Nicholas Cobb, 202 acs. Isle of Wight Co., 21 Feb. 1663, p. 363, (392). Beg. on Swd. side of Floyd's Cr. issuing out of Pagan Cr. &c. to Galcknie Sw., thence along Jno. Crews Sw. &c. adj. Mr. Nich. Smith &c. & from Major Jno. Bond N.W. along a path &c Trans. of 5 pers: Susan Cobb, Sr., Mary Cobb, Susan Cobb, Jr., Jane Cobb, Jane Howard.
> (VA land patent book no. 5)

Headrights were issued for the stimulation of immigration to the Colony. The London Company ruled that any person who paid his own way to Virginia would be assigned 50 acres of land "for his owne personal adventure," and if he transported "at his owne cost" one or more persons he should, for each person whose passage he paid, be awarded 50 acres of land." We note here that Nicholas received no "headright" for himself, indicating that he was born in Virginia. Why he received 202 acres instead of 250 acres for transporting 5 individuals is not clear.

17 June 1664, purchases 900 acres--

> Nicholas Cobb, 900 acs. Isle of Wight Co., 17 June 1664, p. 394, (452). Upon a br. issuing from Pagan bay Cr., sd. branch running through land of Mr. Nathaniell Floyd; sd. land beg. in a swamp & running S.E. &c. from sd. land to pattent of Mr. Nicholas Smith &c. Granted to Mr. James Tuke 11 Nov. 1640 & assigned by Wm. Tuke, his son & heire, to sd. Cobb 3 Jan. 1661.
>
> (VA land patent book no. 5)

1667, purchases 950 acres from neighbor--

> In 1667, Samuel Davis of Carolina, Province of Albemarle, planter, son of Samuel Davis, late resident of Isle of Wight County, sold land (950 acres) in Isle of Wight to Nicholas Cobbs.
>
> (Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight, page 131 by Boddie)

From the transactions above and from the birth and death dates of his offsprings, we can, with reasonable accuracy, deduce that Nicholas Cobb was born about 1628. He would have been 28 years when he witnessed the deed in 1656; 31 years when he shipped tobacco to Bristol, England, in

1659; 35 years old when he received his "headright" grant in 1663; 36 years old when he bought land in 1664 and 39 years old when he bought land in 1667. He died at age 58 which approximates the average life span of Colonial Cobbs. His nuncupative will is found in Isle of Wight deed book no. 2, page 249:

> The deposition of William Blunt, aged 60 years or thereabouts, being sworn sayeth that being at the house of Mr. Nicholas Cobb that night he was taken sick and died, being sent for by him, he decided to take notice of what he sayd. He sayd that he did give unto his sonne Nicholas twelve pounds; and he did give his son Edward his land and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten and for want of such heirs to his daughter Mary and the heirs of her body lawfully gotten; and he did give to his daughter Sarah twelve pounds, and his personal estate to his sonne Edward and his daughter Mary to be equally divided between them two and further sayeth not. May 8, 1686.
>
> signed--William WW Blunt
> his mark
> RICHARD X BELL
> SARAH X BELL
>
> Richard Bell and his wife being sworn sayeth the same with William Blunt and further sayeth not.

The most persuasive circumstantial evidence that Nicholas Cobb is a part of the family of Joseph Cobb is found in the contiguous location of their homesteads, and in their relationship to common friends and church.

In June, 1642, the county was divided into two parishes. The General Assembly ordered the commissioners of Isle of Wight to obtain surveyors to divide the county provided that the profits of the whole county "remain unto Mr. Faulkner, clerke, during his residence there, notwithstanding any other minister that should be

employed on any of the said parishes during the interim. The parishes to be called The Upper and Lower Parishes."

> "The Upper Parish to extend from Lawne's Creek to the eastern side of the bay, the creek dividing the plantation of Sam Davis and Joseph Cobbs to be the extent of the division of the said Upper Parish.
>
> "The Lower Parish to extend from Pagan's Point upon the river side to the plantation of Richard Hayes, from Pagan Point upon the bay including all the southerly side to the plantation of the said Cobbs."

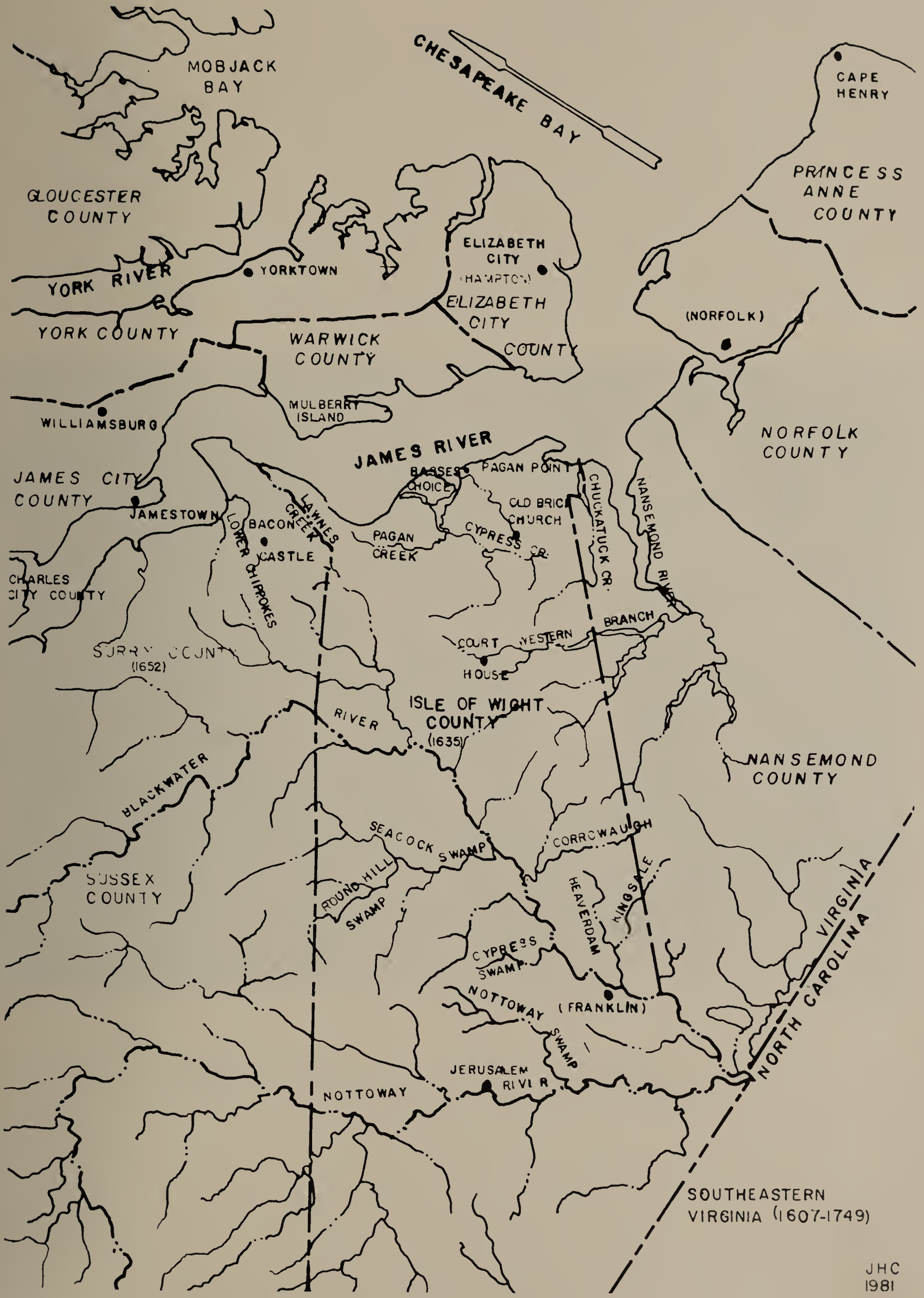
The Cobbs, Smiths and Davises were neighbors and closely associated in Isle of Wight County. There is little doubt that these families attended the same Anglican church--the "Old Brick Church," located four miles south of Smithfield, Virginia, near the Cobb homestead. In 1639, Arthur Smith, Sr. and Joseph Cobb, Sr., were appointed "Tobacco Viewers" within the environs of Lawne and Pagan Creeks and near the old church, which was built in 1632. Arthur Smith, grandson of the "Tobacco Viewer," and Samuel Davis, a close friend and associate of Nicholas Cobb were members of the vestry of the Church.

In 1667, Nicholas Cobb purchased 950 acres from Samuel Davis, Jr., the son of friend Samuel Davis, Sr., bringing his total known holdings to 2052 acres. Also we note in Isle of Wight deed book one, 23 July 1667 that Samuel Davis, Jr., Carolina Planter, appoints Nicholas Cobb power of attorney in Isle of Wight County to handle the estate of his deceased father, Samuel Davis, Sr. Thomas Woodley, the son of Andrew Woodley who came to Virginia in 1691, was another member of the vestry of the "Old Brick Church" and associate of Nicholas Cobb's family. On 9 October 1699, Isle of Wight deed book one, Edward Cobb, son of Nicholas Cobb, sells the 202 acres on Pagan Creek granted to his father in 1663 to Thomas Woodley.

There is another important and relevant item in support of the Joseph Cobb, Sr.-Nicholas Cobb connection. From Blanche Chapman's Wills and Administrations of Isle of Wight we find evidence that Pharaoh Cobb, the well documented son of Joseph Cobb, Sr., and Nicholas Cobb are from the same community. On 16 June 1669, Pharaoh Cobb, Nicholas Cobb, John Watson and Edmund Prime appraised the estate of Major John Bond. As noted earlier in Nicholas Cobb's 202 acre land grant, John Bond's plantation adjoins Nicholas Cobb's.

In sum, based on all information available at this time, it is highly probable that Nicholas Cobb was the youngest son of Joseph Cobb, Sr. They lived side by side, shared the same family friends and church. From the records we can construct the life-scenario of this itinerant seaman. Nicholas was born about 1628 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia; his mother, Elizabeth, would have been 39 years old at the time. As a mariner, he spent most of his youth at sea. He was thought to be dead or was in disfavor when his father made his will in 1654. The first record of him as an adult of 28 years was as the witness to deed of Paul Bayley in 1656. Nicholas was obviously not a family favorite, but his brother Pharaoh's grandson was named Nicholas in his memory. The name was also continued in the succeeding generation.

As a direct descendant, after study of every available record of Nicholas Cobb, I'm relieved to have discovered that he was a very respectable gentleman. He fits comfortably into the mold of the self-made man. His father left him little or no inheritance, yet through his own industry and ingenuity he was able to accumulate more property than any Colonial Cobb of his time. He was a successful mariner, trader and tobacco farmer. He was obviously independent and self-reliant. He was an Anglican due more to association than motivation. He was not a well educated man, nor was he a prominent leader in the church or community. But he had the respect and trust of friends and associates--not a bad inheritance.



Map courtesy Joe H. Cobb, PE, RLS.

Bruton Parish Church, ca 1674.
Church of the "York County Cobbs."

MURAL
BRUTON PARISH

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF THE VESTRY
OF 1674-1683 WHO ERECTED THE FIRST BRICK CHURCH
UPON THIS FOUNDATION
THE HONORABLE COL. DANIEL PARKE
MR. ROWLAND JONES, MINISTER
JOHN PAGE, JAMES BESOUTH
MAJOR OTHO THORPE, ROBERT COBB, JAMES BRAY
CAPT. PHILIP CHESLEY AND WILLIAM AYLETT
CHURCH WARDENS
GEORGE POYNDEXTER, GEORGE MARTIN
SAMUEL TIMSON, HON. THOMAS BALLARD
CAPT. FRANCIS PAGE, TREASURER, ALEXANDER
BONYMAN, CLERK, AND JOHN OWENS, SIDESMAN
ATTORNEY OF THE VESTRY, MAJOR ROBERT BEVERLY

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
THE VESTRY OF 1710-1715 WHO ERECTED THE
PRESENT CHURCH BUILDING

HENRY TYLER
RICHARD KENDALL
FREDERICK JONES
WILLIAM TIMSON
DAVID BRAY
JOHN HOLLOWAY
RICHARD BLAND
HUGH NORVELL
EDMUND JENINGS
AMBROSE COBBS

CHRISTO JACKSON, CLERK
MINISTER, REV. COMMISSARY JAMES BLAIR, D.D.
CO-OPERATING COMMITTEE OF THE
HOUSE OF BURGESSES
MR. JOHN HOLLOWAY, MR. ROBT. BOLLING
AND MR. NICHOLAS MERIWETHER.

AMBROSE COBB

The immigrant Ambrose Cobb, a "Man of Kent," was born in Lyminge, Kent, about 1603. He was living in Willesborough, Kent, in 1625 when he married Ann White, a sister of Susan White who had married his brother Thomas in 1619. In about 1630, Ambrose and his family sailed from the port of London (probably Gravesend) to a point of debarkation at the mouth of the James River, Colonial Virginia. The ship that brought Ambrose and his family to the new land has yet to be identified.

Between the years 1623-1637, 2675 individuals were listed as either land recipients or persons transported to the colony. Of these, only 663 were positively known to be free men. Ambrose Cobb was one of the elitists; for he paid for his own transportation, the transportation of his family and for his indentured servants.

Shortly after his arrival he made his way to York County, near Williamsburg where he remained until about 1635. His oldest son, Robert, found the settlement to his liking and stayed there. In 1676 Robert was appointed Justice of the Peace of York County by Sir William Berkley. In 1882, still in politics, he was appointed high sheriff of York County by Sir Henry Chicheley.

There is little doubt that Ambrose Cobb, the immigrant, was among the adventurers who came to Virginia and not a part of the English separatist movement. The family was closely associated with the Church of England in Virginia for generations. Ambrose's oldest son Robert lived in Marston Parish, York County, where he became a church warden in 1658. When Marston Parish was absorbed into Bruton Parish in 1674 in Williamsburg, Robert was elected to the Vestry that erected the brick church there. Ambrose Cobb, son of Robert and grandson of the immigrant, maintained a position of leadership in the Bruton Parish as a member of the vestry from 1710 to 1715. (When you pass through Williamsburg, visit the beautiful church

and see the names of Robert and Ambrose Cobb on the plaques there.)

The immigrant Ambrose was in Henrico County, Virginia, at the time his son Ambrose was born in 1635. His youngest son Thomas was born there about 1637. As in the case of Joseph Cobb in Isle of Wight County, Ambrose Cobb, a man of "experience and dignity," was appointed a tobacco viewer for Henrico County for the period 1640-41 by the Virginia Assembly.

Ambrose no doubt lived on his alloted land pending approval of his "headrights." An Englishman who paid for his own transportation cost to Virginia or anothers was given 50 acres for each person including himself. Ambrose Cobb's headright grant was issued on 25 July 1639 for: 350 acres upon the Appomattuch (sic) River, adjacent to John Baugh and Abraham Wood, for the transportation of 7 persons: Ambrose Cobb (himself), Ann Cobb (his wife), Robert Cobb (his son) and Margaret Cobb (his daughter), Richard Barker, Hugh Barker and Thomas Harding. The above is so recorded in the William and Mary Quarterly, Volume 19, page 51. Ambrose Cobb did not claim land in the name of his other two sons, Ambrose and Thomas, as they were born in Virginia.

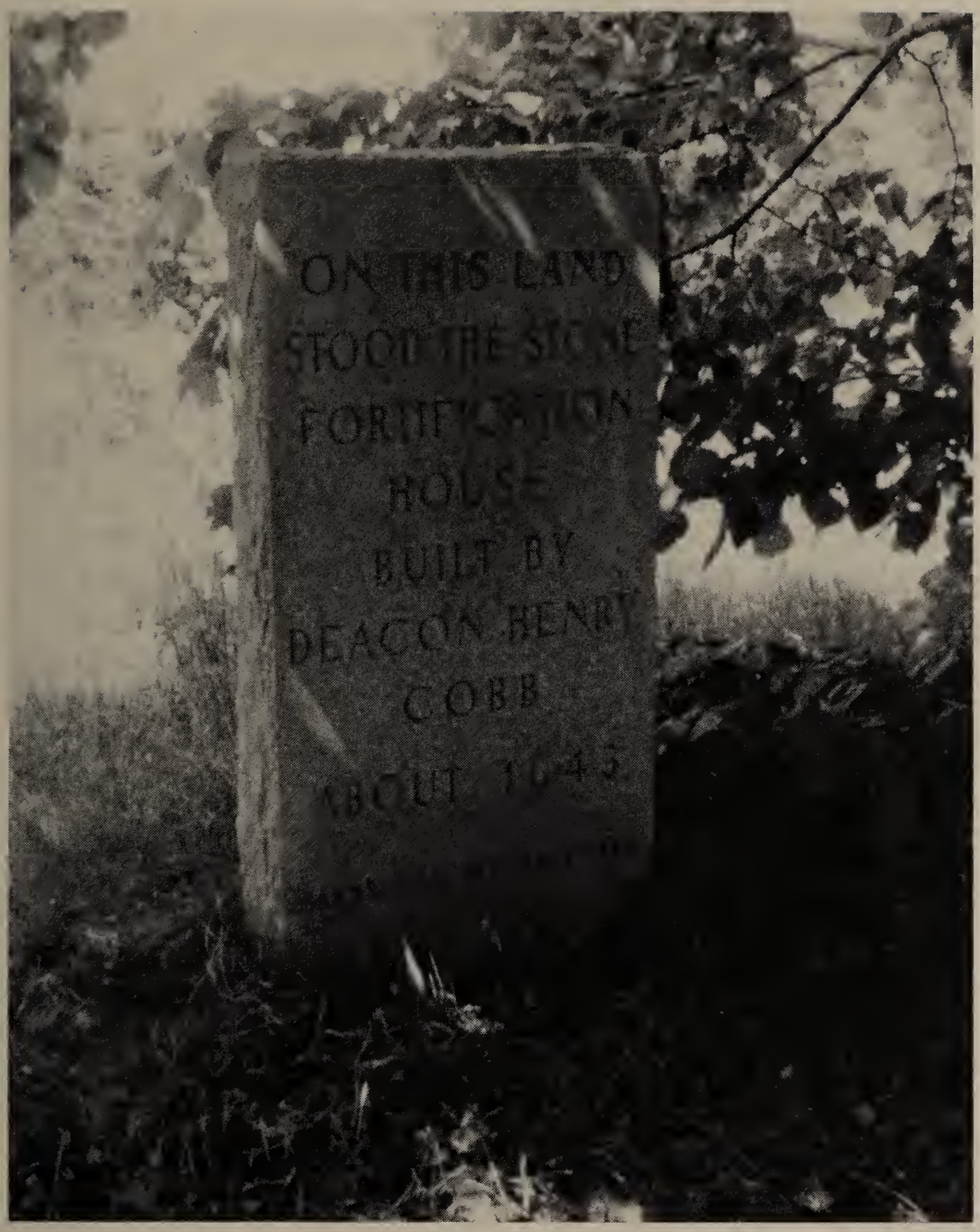
Henrico County, Book 1, 1677-1692, page 266 places Cobb lands as: lying along the Appomattox River in that part of Henrico County that later became a part of Chesterfield County. (The Appomattox River flows into the James River in the vicinity of the present town of Hopewell, Virginia.) It is on the north side of the river, bound on the east by "The Point of Rocks." It is near Swifts Creek, about nine miles northeasterly down the river from Petersburg. "Cobbs Island" is in the Appomattox, a short distance from "Cobbs Hall."

It was here among the great plantations of Virginia that the sturdy yeoman from Kent built "Cobbs Hall," which was later to become famous in the annals of Virginia history. At Ambrose Cobb's death, "Cobbs" became the property of his son

Robert who sold the estate to Michael Masters in 1656. In the same year Masters passed it on to Thomas and John Burton. In 1694, a son of Thomas Burton sold the mansion to Colonel John Bolling (1676-1729), the great grandson of John Rolfe and Pocahontas. It is not known where Ambrose Cobb was buried. His will has never been discovered. He is believed to have died about 1656, the year his son Robert was selling his 350 acre grant. He is probably buried at "Cobbs Hall" and his grave hidden by the times. During the Revolution, the British did not disturb the mansion but destroyed the supply of tobacco and corn. In 1864, many of the old estates were damaged by Federal troops. "Cobbs" was overrun by the Union Forces and all the grave markers except one were wrecked.

An epilogue to this story--I visited "Cobbs" a few years ago only to find a small, white cottage sitting on the hill where the once grand mansion stood overlooking the rich tobacco fields. The small farmer who lived there knew little of the history of the past, but stranger than fiction he had an excellent painting of "Cobbs Hall" which he proudly displayed. All that can be found now that reminds the traveler of bygone years is a DAR plaque and a nondescript monument to Colonel John Bolling, the great grandson of Pocahontas, who was once himself Lord of the Manor.

Home of Ambrose Cobb in 1656. Original site near Petersburg, Va. In 1704, home of Colonel John Bolling, great grandson of John Rolfe and Pocahontas. (Photo courtesy Virginia State Library.)



Monument to Henry Cobb, immigrant, one of the founders of Barnstable, MA. Photo courtesy Captain Richard Cobb, Alexandria, Virginia.

HENRY COBB

Henry Cobb was a young man about 24 years old in 1629 when he and his fellow passengers sailed into Cape Cod Bay for landing at the then nine-year-old Plymouth settlement. (The median age of the five Cobb immigrants on arrival in the colonies was 25.)

On arrival, he was soon to find old friends and other "Men of Kent" of the same political and religious persuasion. Thus he was readily assimilated into the community. Within two years of his arrival (1631) he married Patience Hurst, daughter of James Hurst (inter alia) the local tanner. Hurst was a man of some consequence in Plymouth. He was a deacon of the church and, with men of the caliber of Captain Miles Standish, was trusted with appraisal of estates of the deceased.

Both Hurst and Cobb were "Freemen." The first volume of Court Orders of the Plymouth Colony gives "the names of Freemen of the Incorporation of Plymouth in New England, 1633." James Hurst and Henry Cobb were among the 68 individuals identified as freemen. Freemen were never in the majority. In 1643 there were only 233 among a total of 634 males. To be a freeman in the Plymouth Colony, you had to be unindentured, no younger than 21 years, of good reputation and "orthodox in the fundamentals of religion."

Patience Hurst Cobb bore her husband Henry seven children--two boys in Plymouth, three girls in Scituate and two boys in Barnstable. John, the first child was born in Plymouth on 7 June 1632. Patience Cobb died 4 May 1648 in Barnstable. On 12 December 1649, Henry married Sarah Hinckley, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hinckley. Sarah came from Kent County, England, with her parents in 1634. The family settled first in Scituate and later moved to Barnstable. In typical Cobb tradition, Henry continued to marry well. The Hinckleys were a particularly prominent family. Thomas Hinckley, Esq., Sarah Cobb's brother, was

Governor of the Plymouth Colony from 1681 until the Colony was united with Massachusetts in 1691. Sarah added eight more children to the Cobb Clan.

Patience and Sarah Cobb no doubt led lives typical of the wives of English Yeomen. They kept house, cooked and taught the children. The family had to be clothed; it was they who carded and spun wool, made and mended clothes. They also helped their husband with farming chores: they milked the cows and goats, fed the domestic animals, and worked the garden and the fields. On Sundays, the family probably walked to church as there were no fancy carriages. Farm carts were pulled with oxen. Social life outside the church was limited, consisting primarily of visits to neighbors or receiving visits from them.

Henry Cobb spent only a few years in Plymouth where land was now at a premium with little room left for growth. As early as 1628 some of his friends from Kent--among them William Gillson, Anthony Annable, Edward Foster and Henry Rowley--became interested in the less heavily timbered land at Scituate, about 20 miles to the north of Plymouth. Cobb followed; by 1634 he built a house on his lot on Kent Street, the seventh built by the English in Scituate.

In September 1634, Reverend Lothrop and family, who had just arrived in the colony, were welcomed to Scituate by Henry Cobb, friend and follower. For his good deeds and loyal and faithful service, Henry Cobb was "invested with the office of deacon" by Reverend Lothrop on 15 December 1635. The situation in Scituate did not develop as Lothrop and his group had expected. There was much difference of opinion over church discipline and procedure. Some members desired total immersion on baptism. Others, including Lothrop, were satisfied with sprinkling. They longed not only for greater spiritual unity but for greater worldly rewards. Raising sheep and cattle had become a profitable business but the land they were allotted in Scituate proved insufficient to satisfy increasing pasturing requirements.

In 1639, Lothrop's party including Deacon Cobb moved south to the newly established settlement at Barnstable. Barnstable with its great stretch of salt marsh showed promise for an "overplus" from raising cattle which was now attracting English capital. Here in Barnstable, an area similar in climate and topography to his homeland in Kent, Henry Cobb found his place. He remained a church deacon and right hand man to Reverend Lothrop from 1635-1670. In 1670, he was elevated to the office of ruling elder, in which position he remained until his death in 1679. Cobb took a modest, yet not unimportant, part in the government of his town of Barnstable. For a time he was one of three men chosen to manage the affairs of the town. He was Deputy of Barnstable from 1659-1662. For many years he also represented the town at the General Court at Plymouth.

Phillip L. Cobb, historian, said of him: "Elder Cobb was not a man of brilliant talents. He was a useful man and an exemplary Christian." Richard Cobb, educator, found the immigrant Cobb to be: "kindly, helpful, but adverse to making trouble or having any part of it; sensible, rather shrewd, but nonassertive. Probably like many of his descendants on Cape Cod, he was independent but sluggish in thought, conservative and sentimental in feeling, and outwardly diffident, inarticulate. Certainly he held general respect, and he does not appear to have excited envy."

My fellow historians may have been overly severe in the assessment of the character of this notable New England patriarch. Henry Cobb was a relatively uneducated, self-made man. He lacked the Cambridge background of his leader Lothrop and the legal training of his brother-in-law Governor Thomas Hinckley. On review of the many Plymouth Colony Court and Church extracts, Cobb comes across as a solid citizen. He was not a man in constant search of responsibility yet when selected for an assignment, he performed well. He satisfied any need he may have had for leadership in the church where one's loyalty was more important than his education. Like the Cobbs of

17th century Tidewater Virginia, he seems to have been satisfied to live out his life in "an ordinary, well-regulated, self-respecting community."

Henry Cobb made his will on 4 April 1673. It was exhibited before the court at Plymouth 3 June 1679:

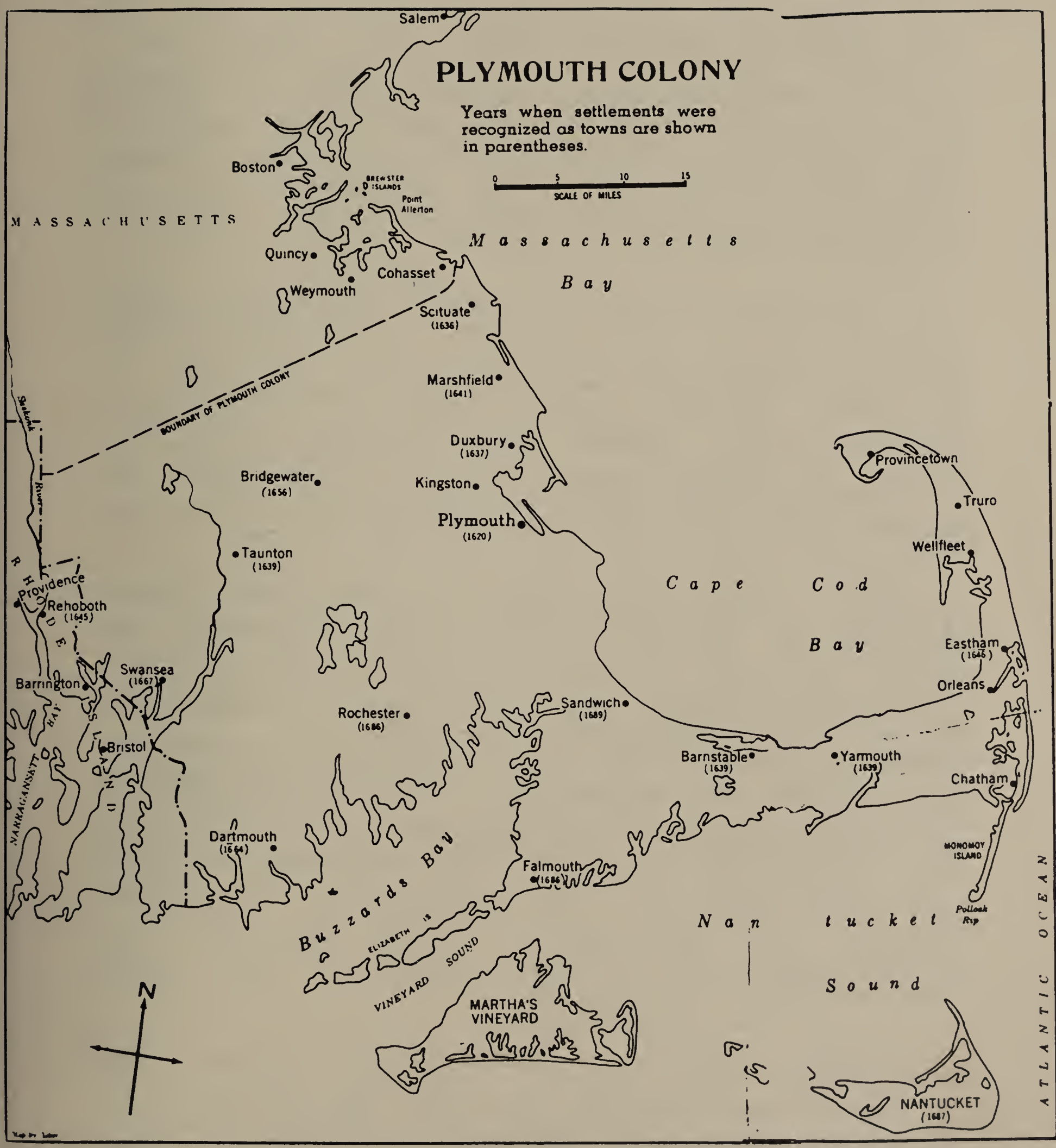
> I, Henery Cobb of Barnstable though weake in body yett through the Mercye of God of disposing mind and memory and calling to mind the uncertainty of this Transitory Life; I ame desirous according to my duty to sett things in order before I goe hence, and therfore doe make this my Last Will and Testament heerby Revoking and disanulling all former Will and Wills by word or writing heretofore by mee made; and doe heerby Constitute and declare this to be my last Will and Testament in Manor and forme following: viz: After my desire to Comitt my soule to God in Jesus Christ whoe Gave it and my body to decent buriall; when God shall please to call mee hence; and as touching my worldly estate which God hath beyond my deserts bestowed on mee my will is to dispose of it as followeth.
>
> Imps. My Will is that all my debts in Right or Conscience to any man due, shallbe first discharged by my executrix heerafter Named; in Convenient time out of my estate; Item I will and bequeath my Great Lott of Land in Barnstable unto my son James Cobb, and to his heires and assignes for ever; hee haveing heertofore payed five pounds to my son John Cobb for his Interest therein; and wheras I heertofore Gave half my Lands att Suconeesett unto my sons John James Gershom and Eliezer equally to be devided betwixt them which was with my Consent sold and exchanged; and forty shillings being in the hand of my son James for my son Eliezers part thereof;

My Will is that my son James pay unto his brother Eliezer that forty shillings in pay Currant, with the Marchant; Item I will and bequeath my New dwelling house and all the Rest of my Lands both upland and meddow unto Sarah my deare and loveing wife, during her Naturall life, for her support; and bringing up the Children I had by her

Item my will is that after her decease; my son Samuell shall have my dwelling house and two acrees of my upland; and an acree and a half of my Marsh; which I bought with his Stock being the one half of a parcell of Marsh, lying att Sandy Neck; in partnorship with my son James Item I will and bequeath to my sonnes Samuell Jonathan and Henery all the Rest of my lands both upland and meddowes, To be equally devided betwixt them after my said wifes decease, or sooner if shee see cause; To each of them theire heires and assignes for ever; Item I give and bequeath unto my sonnes John Gershom and Eliezer one shilling to each of them; and to my daughters Mary hannah and Patience to each of them one shilling out of my estate; Item I will and bequeath to my daughter Sarah my second best bed and furniture therunto belonging. Item I will and bequeath all the Rest of my estate in whatsoever It be within dores or without unto Sarah my Loveing wife; whom I doe by these presents Constitute and declare to be my sole exequitrix. In Witnes whereof I have heerunto sett my hand and seale; The date aforsaid with this word half enterlined before Insealeing heerof

Henery Cobb and a seale

In the presence of
Thomas Hinckley Assistant
Sarah Hinckley


PLYMOUTH COLONY
Years when settlements were recognized as towns are shown in parentheses.
0 5 10 15
SCALE OF MILES
Salem
Boston
BREWSTER ISLANDS
Point Allerton
MASSACHUSETTS
Massachusetts Bay
Quincy
Cohasset
Weymouth
Scituate (1636)
BOUNDARY OF PLYMOUTH COLONY
Marshfield (1641)
Duxbury (1637)
Bridgewater (1656)
Kingston
Plymouth (1620)
Taunton (1639)
Provincetown
Truro
Wellfleet
Eastham (1646)
Orleans
Cape Cod Bay
Providence
Rehoboth (1645)
Swansea (1667)
Barrington
Bristol
Rochester (1686)
Sandwich (1689)
Barnstable (1639)
Yarmouth (1639)
Chatham
NARRAGANSETT BAY
RHODE ISLAND
Dartmouth (1664)
Falmouth (1686)
Buzzards Bay
MONOMOY ISLAND
Pollock Rip
Nantucket Sound
ELIZABETH IS
VINEYARD SOUND
MARTHA'S VINEYARD
NANTUCKET (1687)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
N

AUGUSTINE COBB

In 1930, Duane Phillips Cobb of Westhampton Beach, Long Island, after years of research completed a monograph on the English Origins of Augustine Cobb. Following his death in 1931, his son Captain Mortimer Howell Cobb, USMS (Ret.) continued the search of family lines. The result was the publication of "The Blacksmith Cobbs of Corfe Castle, Dorset, England, and Taunton, Massachusetts." Copies of this comprehensive work with supporting documentation are available in The Library of Congress and the DAR Library, Washington, D.C.

For many years it was erroneously assumed that Augustine Cobb, the great grandfather of the notable General David Cobb (aide de camp to General George Washington), was of the same family as "The Elder" Henry Cobb of Barnstable, Massachusetts. Duane Cobb, Mortimer Cobb and others in recent years have concluded that the "Barnstable Cobbs" and the "Taunton Cobbs" are not closely related. See charts 48 and 58.

John Cobb, an uncle of Augustine Cobb, appeared in Taunton in about 1651. Augustine and his brother Edward were also there as early as 1657. The ship(s) that brought Augustine Cobb, his brother Edward and Uncle John from Southern England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony has not been identified, but there is little doubt about their reason for emigration. They were Royalist. Their side lost in the great Civil War of 1642-46, the struggle between King and Parliament, between High Church and Puritan. They were there when their King Charles I was beheaded in 1649 by a tribunal of Parliament. They endured the dictatorship of Oliver Cromwell, The Lord Protector from 1653-1658.

Corfe Castle, where Cobbs worked as blacksmiths, was itself a Royalist stronghold. The castle was owned by Sir John Banks, Attorney General of Charles I, who spent much of his time away from the parish in the service of the King.

In 1644, his wife Lady Banks, in residence with a small garrison of Royalist troops, held the castler against repeated attacks by the Parliamentary forces. It is no wonder the Cobbs of Corfe got the first ship they could to the New World.

Augustine Cobb was baptized in 1631 in Swanage, Dorset, England, a parish adjoining Corfe parish. He emigrated to Sharon, Bristol County, Massachusetts on or about 1657. In 1670, he removed to Taunton where he married Bethia of Bristol. Augustine Cobb and Bethia had the following children born in Taunton: Elizabeth (b. 10 February 1671); Morgan (b. 29 December 1673); Samuel (b. 9 November 1675); Bethia (b. 5 April 1678); Mercy (b. 12 August 1680) and Abigail (b. 28 May 1684).

Augustine prospered as a metalsmith in Taunton. Before his death in 1714, he had become a large landowner in the Taunton area. Shortly after his arrival in Taunton, it is noted in the Proprietory Records Book 4, page 227 the record of a town meeting held 6 October 1670: "This day of October 1670, John Cobb, Sr., hath this day in the Town Meeting freely given to his cousin (nephew) Austin (Augustine) and his heirs, thirty acres of upland meadow for to keep your cattle at his farm over the Three Mile river. This 6 day of October 1670, Austin (Augustine) Cobb received into this town as an inhabitant." This land that became Augustine's homestead farm was located at Newton (now Oakland) on Walker Street, near the home of his Uncle John Cobb on Tremont Street, Taunton. The farm was later passed to his son Samuel who died in 1732.

THOMAS COBB

Philip L. Cobb of Cleveland, Ohio, a noted author of "The Cobb Family," published the first of four parts of his book in 1907. The first three parts of the book dealt with Cobbs of Barnstable, Massachusetts--the origin and descendants of Deacon Henry Cobb who arrived at Plymouth in 1629. In 1923, sixteen years later he completed the fourth and final part of a monumental work. This last part dealt exclusively with the Boston/Hingham family--Thomas Cobb, his immigrant ancestor. As most of Philip Cobb's history pertains to the "Barnstable Family," it leads one to speculate that initially he assumed that he was related to "Deacon Henry" of Barnstable but finally concluded that Thomas Cobb of Boston and Henry Cobb of Barnstable were separate immigrant families.

From the preceding chapter, we note that Thomas Cobb arrived in Boston Harbor in 1685 under difficult and unusual circumstances. The ship (unidentified) was quarantined in the harbor due to a smallpox epidemic. The ship's Captain Condey and many passengers and crew had succumbed to the disease enroute from England and while waiting to come ashore. On 12 August 1685, Thomas Cobb, his wife Dorothy and son Richard were finally allowed to enter Boston. Thomas Cobb married Dorothy Hobby of Banbury, England, on 24 July 1656. Assuming that he married at the customary age of 26, he would have been born about 1630 and was 55 years old when he arrived. Unlike the other Cobb emigrants who came to America in their twenties and unmarried, Thomas and Dorothy Cobb were a middle-aged couple with only one remaining child, a 19-year-old son Richard. But like many of the other Cobb emigrants, they left England for similar reasons--severity of the laws against nonconformist.

Thomas and his family came from Banbury, a Puritan stronghold. It was more than coincidence that they left the year that James II (James VII of Scotland) ascended the throne. James, with his

supporters in Parliament, ruthlessly set about to crush Protestantism. Within six months of his accession, another James, the Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate son of Charles II and Lucy Walters, landed at Lyme, Dorset and was proclaimed King by the Protestants. Monmouth was captured and executed. This uprising was followed by the "Bloody Assizes" of Judge Jeffries. As a result hundreds of those who had taken part were transported (exiled) for life. More than 200 were executed; hundreds died in prison or were fined or flogged.

Religion was a concern of Thomas Cobb and his family. We find that on 16 August 1685, only three days after his arrival, he joined the First Baptist Church of Boston. He was equally anxious to get properly established in the community. Boston Authorities required that every newcomer furnish security that prevented his becoming a charge upon the town. Thus on 4 September, it is noted that Thomas Skinner, also a member of the First Baptist Church, "became surety for Thomas Cobb, blacksmith, and his family." In the Boston tax list of 1687, Thomas Cobb was taxed one shilling and eight pence as a head of family and in addition four pence for his house and other property. It appears that Richard Cobb was living with his father in the eighth precinct or ward in the south end of Boston. At this time Richard was twenty-one years old and was taxed one shilling and eight pence as "one head" but was not taxed for the house or other property.

By the year 1696, Thomas Cobb was well established as a blacksmith/metalsmith in the south end of Boston on probably what is now called Washington Street. Court records, however, show that he had a problem with his apprentice, Jonathan Barney, whom he accused of stealing his property:

> Suffolk Court. 4346. Case of Jonathan Barney
> At a Court of Gen II Sessions of ye Peace holden at Boston for ye County of Suffolk October 6 1696.

Wee the Grand Jurors for our Soveraigne Lord William the Third over England Scotland Franse & Ireland King Defender of Fath &c do present Jonathan Barney of Boston White Smith now or late an apprentice on Covenant, servt of Thomas Cobb's of sd Boston White Smith for th he ye sd Jonathan Barney on or about ye twenty ninth day of July last past did steal several wares belonging to his sd Master out of his Shop in Boston, and also cash taken out of his chest in his sd Thos Cobbs house in Boston aforesd also ten shillings new Engld money the day after ye last trayning day in Boston also sixty shillings more owned by se Jonathan Barney to be by him taken away from his sd master Thos Cobb contrary to ye Peace of or sd Soveraigne Lord ye King & the Wholsome Laws in that case made & provided

(Illegible signature scratched over)
Wittnes

Thomas Cobb
Dorothy Cobb
Petter Marshall

Endorsed "Ignoramas" and names of witnesses scratched over. The endorsement indicates the grand jury brought in a verdict of "we do not know."

Jonathan Barney subsequently moved to Rhode Island where civil suit was brought against him and his bondsman, Peter Marshall for damages due to theft. In the trial at Newport, Rhode Island a verdict was rendered in favor of Thomas Cobb but it was appealed to the General Assembly of the Colony. The Assembly acting in the capacity as Supreme Court handed down the following, interesting decision:

Proceedings of the General Assembly, 25, Oct. 1704. Records of Colony of Rhode Island, 3:512.

Peter Marshall, appelant, Thomas Cobb, of Boston, appelee, from a judgement of a Court of Trials, held at Newport, the first Tuesday in September last past, where the appelant had a verdict of jury and judgment of Court passed against him, for ten pounds and cost of Court, and the appelant praying (for) remedy for his great charge &c, giving in his reasons to this Assembly, who having considered the same do order as followeth:

> That the verdict of jury delivered in said Court of Trialls, for the payment of ten pounds, be continued, and that the several actions in the severall Courts of Trialls between the appelant, Jonathan Barney, in the bond upon which the actions were commenced, and the appelle, that each and either of them bear their own severall charges and costs of Court, on each action past, and the present charge and cost to be equally borne between them, the said appellant and appelle, and that the ten pounds be forthwith paid unto the Sheriff, to answer the above said judgment, after execution is granted.

Dorothy Cobb, the wife of Thomas Cobb, died 18 April 1705. Soon after his wife's death Thomas moved from Boston to Hingham, Massachusetts, a small coastal village about fifteen miles south of Boston where his son Richard was then living. He died in Hingham on 4 January 1707 at an age of about 77 years. Thomas is probably buried in the cemetery adjoining the "Old Ship" meeting house, but no stone marks his grave.

VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY

Immigrant	Birth-Death	Date in Country	Ship	Church	Class	Profession
Joseph Cobb	1588*-1654	1613	Treasurer	Anglican	Gentry	Planter
Ambrose Cobb	1603-1656*	1630*	unknown	Anglican	Yeoman	Planter
Nicholas Cobb (born in Va.)	1630*-1686	N/A	N/A	Anglican	Merchant	Mariner
Henry Cobb	1605*-1679	1629*	The Anne or Mayflower II	Puritan (Rev. Lothrop's Separatists)	Yeoman	Farmer
Augustine Cobb	1631-1714	1657*	Unknown	Anglican	Merchant	Metalsmith
Thomas Cobb	1630*-1707	1685	Unknown	Baptist	Merchant	Metalsmith

*Estimates; see text for rationale.

You can't pass a park without seeing a statue of some ole codger on a horse. It must be his bravery; you can tell it isn't his horsemanship. Women are twice as brave as men, yet they never seem to have reached the statue stage.

Will Rogers

Wine bottle of Samuel Cobb, Williamsburg Inn Keeper, c. 1730-1737. Photo courtesy the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission's Research Center for Archaeology.

PART FIVE

NOTABLES

Samuel Cobb (1698-1757), a great grandson of Ambrose, the immigrant, was born in York County, Virginia. He was a prosperous Williamsburg innkeeper, planter, politician, and the first of his name to attain prominence in the colony. He served as a member of the House of Burgesses from Amelia County at the sessions--May 1742, September 1744, February 1745, July 1746, March 1747, and April 1747. (In perspective, Thomas Jefferson was a "Burgess" in 1769.) In 1717 Samuel married Edith Marot, daughter of Jean Marot, a French Huguenot innkeeper of Williamsburg. His family and kinsmen were among the founders of Bruton Parish: Robert Cobb (Vestry 1674-1683 that built the first brick church) and Ambrose Cobb (Vestry 1710-1715). His will shows his death in Amelia County in about 1757.

A postscript on Sam: In the Spring of 1980, my wife and I visited a new housing development in Williamsburg, Virginia--"Kingsmill on the James." At the Kingsmill Clubhouse, we were pleasantly surprised to see an archaeological exhibit containing a wine bottle from Sam Cobb's 18th century Williamsburg tavern.

During the Kingsmill excavations, archaeologists of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission recovered two Cobb wine bottles. The laboratory curator, William and Mary College, kindly furnished a photograph of one of the bottles which they identified as c. 1730-1737.

As a researcher it is reassuring to discover substantive proof that Sam Cobb, Williamsburg Innkeeper lived and died in Colonial Virginia essentially as recorded above. Samuel Cobb's pedigree is shown on Chart #34.

Jesse Cobb (1727-1807) was a wealthy farmer, Revolutionary War officer and politician from Lenoir County, North Carolina. At the Battle of Alamance he served with Colonial forces loyal to the crown, as did other leading citizens of the State, but by the time of the engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge, he had joined the Patriot Army. He was appointed Captain, North Carolina Militia 18 October 1775 and Commissary, First Battalion Volunteers 26 November 1775. In 1776 he saw action with the Continental Army in New Jersey and New York and endured the bitter winter at Valley Forge. He later served as a member of the North Carolina Assembly that drafted the State Constitution and the bill for erection of the State Capitol. He had the good fortune of having North Carolina's Governor (Richard Caswell) as a close personal friend and brother-in-law. Jesse died in Kinston, North Carolina, on 3 September 1807. His pedigree is shown on Chart #12.

William Cobb (1723-1803), a wealthy Tennessee pioneer/farmer of "substance and culture", was originally from Isle of Wight County, Virginia. In 1788, he was the first magistrate of Washington County, Tennessee. On moving to Tennessee he built a fine house at the fork of the Holston and Watauga Rivers. On 7 August 1770, President Washington appointed William Blount Governor of the territory south of the Ohio River. Governor Blount reached the home of William Cobb 10 October 1790. In the absence of suitable buildings, he selected Cobb's home as his headquarters. It was from here that all functions of government were carried on (1790-1792) to become the first recognized seat of government west of the Alleghenies. William Cobb had the reputation in the territory of being an excellent host. His outpost provided a convenient stopover for pioneers in their trek westward. In 1788, he entertained Andrew Jackson (seventh president), his wife's relative, for six weeks while Jackson was awaiting his license to practice law. William died in Knox County, Tennessee, near McMillian Station in 1803. His pedigree is shown on Chart #9.

Stephen Cobb (1735-1785), born in Bertie County, North Carolina, was one of the state's wealthiest merchant-farmers. At the time of his death he owned 3800 acres in Pitt, Edgecombe, and Wayne Counties, 2120 acres and an iron foundry in Nash County, 41 slaves, and a sizeable personal estate. During the Revolution, he served as a Captain in the North Carolina Militia in Wayne County. After the war, he was one of the commissioners appointed to build the court house in Wayne County and a member of the North Carolina State Council in 1784. His pedigree is shown on Chart #18.

David Cobb (1748-1830), physician, soldier and congressman, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts. On graduating from Harvard College in 1776, he began the practice of medicine in Taunton, Massachusetts. In 1775 he served as a delegate to the provincial congress under Henry Jackson. During the Revolutionary War, General Washington selected Cobb as his aide de camp. Cobb served in this capacity for several years with the rank of colonel and was later brevetted brigadier general.

Jefferson said of Washington that "his education was merely reading, writing and common arithmetic . . . . His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history . . ." What Jefferson didn't say was that Washington, like General Dwight Eisenhower, had a penchant for competent men in his camp. Cobb relieved Washington of much of the writing and administration inherent in command, allowing his Commander more time to focus his attention on matters of substance. General Cobb was also a close friend of Generals Nathaniel Greene and Henry Knox.

At the end of the war, Cobb was appointed Judge of the Bristol County Court in Massachusetts. He was also elected to the legislature, and served as speaker from 1789 to 1793. He represented Massachusetts in the Congress 1793-1795. He was president of the state

senate from 1801-1805; lieutenant governor of the state in 1809, and a state councilor in 1808, 1812 to 1818. Cobb also served as Chief Justice of Hancock County Court of common pleas in 1812, as well as the major general of the state militia. He died in Taunton on 14 April 1830 at 82. His pedigree is shown on Chart #58.

Howell Cobb (1815-1868), statesman and General officer, CSA, was among the most prominent members of the Cobb family. The son of Colonel John Addison Cobb of Virginia and Granville County, North Carolina, he was born in Jefferson County, Georgia. He graduated with honors from the University of Georgia in 1834, studied law, and was admitted to the bar by special act of the Georgia Legislature in 1836. During the period 1843-1860, he was a Representative to Congress from Georgia, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Governor of Georgia, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan. In 1860, he resigned from Federal Service to serve Georgia as a delegate to the First Confederate Provisional Congress in Montgomery, Alabama, where he was a major participant in the formation of the Confederate government and constitution. When the War Between the States began in 1861, he raised a regiment of volunteers--the Sixteenth Georgia. He was promoted from Colonel to Brigadier General, 13 February 1862 and to Major General 9 September 1863. Following the war, he served as a trustee to the University of Georgia. His pedigree is shown on Chart #36.

There was another Howell Cobb. This elder Howell Cobb was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1795. He is referred to as "the Reverend Howell Cobb" or "Howell Cobb of Houston County." In 1809 he was placed in an orphanage in Savannah by his guardian, Jeremiah Cuyler. By 1829 he had moved to Perry, Georgia, in Houston County from where he entered the legal profession. The elder Howell Cobb served as one of Houston County's first justices of the peace and was elected to the State Senate three times. This versatile Howell Cobb, who knew Governor Howell Cobb only through

correspondence, was a prolific writer of legal and religious material, much of which was mistakenly attributed to the Governor. For a man who began as an orphan, the elder Howell Cobb did very well; at the time of his death in 1864, he owned 30 slaves and a 700-acre plantation near Perry, Georgia.

As strange as it may seem, Cobb County, Georgia, was not named for either of these two prominent Cobbs but for an earlier Cobb and distant relative of Governor Howell Cobb--Thomas Willis Cobb. Thomas W. Cobb was a noted jurist, a judge of the Superior Court, a member of Congress and a United States Senator. He died in 1830 and was buried in Greensboro, Georgia. His pedigree is on Chart #41.

Thomas R. R. Cobb (1823-1862), law professor, politician, General officer, CSA, was a younger brother of Governor Howell Cobb. Born at the family home at Cherry Hill, Jefferson County, Georgia, he too graduated from the University of Georgia in 1841, with highest honors. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia in 1858, a member of the State Secession Convention in 1860, and in 1861 was elected to the First Confederate Congress. At the beginning of the War Between the States, he raised a regiment (Cobb's Legion) and was designated Colonel CSA, 28 August 1861. He was promoted to Brigadier General on 1 November 1862, at age 39, but was mortally wounded on 13 December 1862 leading his Brigade in the Confederate route of Union Forces at the Battle of Fredericksburg. Cobb's Brigade, of McLaw's Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, was a sizeable force, consisting of the 16th, 18th, 24th, Georgia Infantry Regiments, Cobb's Legion, Phillip's Legion, 3rd Battalion Georgia sharpshooters.

Dr. William B. McCash, Professor of history at Middle Tennessee State University, recently completed a biography of Thomas R. R. Cobb. Richard Harwell, reviewer, reported: "Had the southern Confederacy survived as a nation, T.R.R. Cobb would have been one of its great martyred

heroes. As history stands, he is strangely forgotten. No other confederate was as prominent in such a diversity of areas in which men are remembered. As a politician, he was a prime mover in the creation of the Confederate States; as a statesman, he was the chief author of the Confederate Constitution; as a soldier, he made the full sacrifice, losing his life at the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862." General Cobb's pedigree is shown on Chart #36.

Camp Near Fredericksburg,

December 18, 1862.

General H. Cobb:

General: I beg leave to express my sympathy in your great sorrow; your noble and gallant brother has met a soldier's death, and God grant that this Army and our country may never be called upon again to mourn so great a sacrifice.

Of his merits, his lofty intellect, his genius, his accomplishments, his professional fame, and, above all, his Christian character, I need not speak to you who knew him so intimately and well. But as a patriot and soldier, his death has left a gap in the Army which his military aptitude and skill rancers it hard to fill.

In the battle of Fredericksburg, he won an immortal name for himself and his brigade. Hour after hour, he held his position in front of our batteries while division after division of the enemy was hurled against him. He announced the determination of himself and his men never to leave their post until the enemy were beaten back, and with

unshaken courage and fortitude, he kept his promise.

May God give consolation to his afflicted family, and may the names and fame of the Christian statesman and soldier be cherished as a bright example and holy remembrance.

With great esteem,

Your obedient servant,

Robert E. Lee,

General.

Rufus Wills Cobb (1829-1913), lawyer, soldier and politician, was born in Ashville, Alabama. He was the son of John W. Cobb (merchant, farmer, colonel in the Florida War) and Catherine Peak. In 1850 Cobb graduated from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville and subsequently studied law under Judge Thomason of Ashville. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. He moved to Shelby County, Alabama, where he had a flourishing practice. In 1861 he joined the Confederate Army with the rank of captain in the 10th Alabama Infantry. In 1863 he was assigned to General Wheeler's Cavalry, where he was given command of a scouting party. At the end of the war he moved to Marion, Alabama, and resumed his law practice, remaining there until 1868. He then moved to Columbiana where he spent five years and then to Helena from where he became a state senator in 1872. He served as president of the senate in 1876 and elected Governor of Alabama from 1878-1880 and again in 1880-1882. During his tenure he was noted for his extensive reform of state prisons. He was president of the Central Iron Works at Helena from 1873-1891. Cobb was described in later years as being "tall, handsome, distinguished in his manners, bearing a stamp of superiority." He was also known as "Rufus The Fiddler" for the fiddle

numbers he played during his many political campaigns. He married first Margaret McCluny of Tennessee in 1850 and next Fannie Fell in 1866. Governor Cobb spent his last years in Birmingham where he died 26 November 1913 at the age of 84. His pedigree is shown on Chart #43.

Cyrus Cobb (1843-1903), artist, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, the son of Reverend Sylvanus Cobb, a noted universalist preacher and Eunice Hale Cobb. Cyrus and his twin brother Darius were privately educated, and as young men dedicated themselves to the study and pursuit of the arts. When seventeen or eighteen they practiced mental arithmetic until they could mentally multiply as many as five digits by five digits, with no ciphers--the product reaching into the billions. They learned to memorize entire plays of Shakespeare. They taught themselves to sketch moving figures in the street and to draw circles free hand which stood the test of dividers throughout. In answer to the query as to why they labored so exhaustively, they replied: "the ideal is an imperial mistress. She commands the resolution of fact into truth and will brook no trifling. It is an exalted labor, and she expects it to be performed with commensurate spirit."

By the time the Civil War began, the Cobb brothers had become remarkably skilled in drawing, painting and music. Cyrus was requested by Dr. Eben Tourjee to act as his assistant at the New England Conservatory to organize and conduct musical conventions. He declined, declaring that music was in danger of becoming his mistress rather than his servant.

When the war broke out, both brothers enlisted in Company "F," 44th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. At the end of the war, Cyrus designed and built the Cambridge soldiers' monument. The design for the monument located "on the common" in Cambridge was chosen from forty submissions. His colossal head, "the Celtic Bard" won praise from both critics and artists, who declared it to be not unworthy of the chisel of Michelangelo.

To supplement his art career, Cyrus Cobb practiced law for a number of years following his graduation from Boston University Law School (with honors) in 1873. After fulfilling his interest in law, he joined his brother in painting. His works included "Jesus Condemned," which was favorably received and "Warren at the Old South" which was hung in a prominent position in the Boston Art Museum.

Darius Cobb (1834-1919), artist, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, the twin brother of Cyrus Cobb. Like his brother he was a gifted artist, working principally in oils. One of his early contributions to art was his "Death of Judas" which measured 9 by 6½ feet. His next noted work was a realistic painting of "King Lear." His talent as an artist was confirmed in 1879 with the completion of "Christ Before Pilate." His next painting was "For Their Sakes," a temperance picture which was widely exhibited in Massachusetts on the request of the governor. His other fine paintings were of prominent political and social leaders of his time.

Darius also made his mark as a singer, lecturer and poet. He was a notable example of a vigorous man of excellent health for more than four score years. He was a tireless walker, a clever billiard player, a lover of animals and flowers. He had a penchant for breaking up street fights, reflecting a deep rooted dislike for hoodlums.

The relationship of the twin brothers was intimate throughout their years. Cyrus the sculptor and Darius the painter shared a studio. They bore a close personal resemblance and even married sisters, Cyrus--Emma Lillie and Darius--Laura Lillie.

They were descended from Henry Cobb, "the Elder" one of the founders and patriots of Massachusetts who came over on the second voyage of the Mayflower.

John Probert Cobb (1834-1923), citizen soldier of the Confederacy, was born in Wayne County, North Carolina. He was a son of William Donnell Cobb and a brother of Needham Bryan Cobb and Dr. William Henry Harrison Cobb. He received an A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1861 to become one of the first of many Cobbs to graduate from the State University. He joined the "Goldsboro Rifles," 2nd Regiment as private in April 1861 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant a month later. On 10 May 1862, he received a battlefield promotion to Captain for demonstrated leadership and bravery. By 1865 he had been promoted to Colonel, wounded at Chancellorsville, at Cold Harbor and a third time at Winchester where he lost a leg as Commander of the 2nd Regiment. The war over, he married Sarah Whitfield on 7 December 1865. In 1883, he moved from Wayne County to Florida where he became active in state political affairs. Col. Cobb died in Tallahassee, Florida, on 13 March 1923. His pedigree is shown on Chart #12.

Needham Bryan Cobb (1836-1905) was born in Jones County, North Carolina, but moved with his engineer father, William Donnell Cobb, to Wayne County while still an infant. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1854 and received a master's degree from the university in 1856. He gave up a lucrative law profession and Episcopal church affiliation to become a Baptist minister. On 27 December 1859, he married Martha Louisa Cobb (1840-1888) daughter of James Lang Cobb and Fanny May Williams of Pitt County, North Carolina. During the War Between the States, he was Chaplain of the 4th North Carolina Regiment and later acting Chaplain of the 2nd Regiment at Gettysburg and throughout the Pennsylvania campaign. In 1889 he was honored by Judson College with a Doctorate of Divinity. He published many religious papers and poems that attracted wide attention during the period.

Needham B. Cobb had three brothers equally devoted to the southern cause: Col. John Probert Cobb, an officer of the Second North Carolina Regiment, lost a leg at Winchester (mentioned

earlier). Bryan W. Cobb held the rank of major in the Second Regiment. Dr. William Henry Harrison Cobb served as a line officer and surgeon. Needham B. Cobb's pedigree is shown on Chart #12.

William Henry Harrison Cobb (1841-1909), a distinguished soldier and surgeon of the Confederacy was born in Wayne County, North Carolina. He graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. Following his graduation, he returned to his native state to enlist in her defense. After a month's service with the 2nd North Carolina Regiment, he was appointed sergeant-major and shortly thereafter 2nd Lt. On 20 February 1863, he was transferred to the medical service and commissioned assistant Surgeon, 2nd Regiment, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. He participated in the battles at Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Second Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, on the Petersburg line and during the retreat to Appomattax. Dr. Cobb was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, a medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum and president of the Medical Society of North Carolina. His pedigree is shown on Chart #12.

Collier Cobb, Sr. (1862-1934) was born at Mount Auburn on his grandfather's (William Donnell Cobb) plantation in Wayne County, North Carolina. He was the son of Needham Bryan Cobb, who at the time of Collier's birth, was serving as Chaplain Second Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers with General Lee's Army in Pennsylvania. Collier Cobb was prepared for college by his mother, Martha Louisa Cobb, daughter of James Lang Cobb of Falkland, North Carolina. Martha Louisa Cobb, wife and cousin of Needham Bryan Cobb, was a gifted woman of rare intellect who reared and taught twelve children. Her son, Collier, at the age of nine began publication of an illustrated newspaper for which he set the type, drew and engraved the pictures. He attended Wake Forest College 1878-80, and the University of North Carolina in 1881. He met his college expenses by the sale of a map he had made of North Carolina.

While at Chapel Hill, he became the town secretary. He later entered Harvard University where he supported himself as a tutor, a geological worker, and as a newspaper writer and engraver. He graduated from Harvard with honors in 1889 and received his master's degree from the institution in 1894. He subsequently taught at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, and Harvard University, but eventually returned to the University of North Carolina to head the Department of Geology. He trained government geology technicians, lectured, and traveled extensively throughout the United States and abroad. He was an officer with the Union Pacific Geological Expedition in Wyoming in 1899. In 1906 he was elected President of the North Carolina Academy of Science. His motto:

> "Always do as best you can the work that lies immediately at hand. Want whatever work that presents itself, and you will someday get the work you want to do."

His pedigree is shown on Chart #16.

Irvin S. Cobb (1876-1944) renowned American humorist and novelist was born in Paducah, Kentucky. He is profiled as a southern Cobb for he claimed that Henry Cobb of Barnstable, Massachusetts, his ancestor, came first to Jamestown in 1626 with brothers John and James. Henry moved on to Massachusetts about 1634 leaving his brothers behind "to breed copiously, first in Virginia and later in North Carolina and Georgia." Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont and Col. Linah Mims, acting governor of Virginia, were also among his ancestors.

Irvin Cobb was one of the most unusual Cobbs in recent history. Even though a high school dropout, he was a cub reporter at a Paducah daily newspaper at 16 and the youngest managing editor in the United States at 19. During his lifetime spent in Kentucky, New York, and California, he ground out millions of words--essays, special articles, skits, and copy for columns and

departments, and was the author of sixty-odd books. At odd intervals he wrote moving picture scripts, and occasionally accepted parts in movies, but stated that he never had "trouble controlling my fan mail."

Tyrus Raymond Cobb (1886-1961). Babe Ruth, honored on a postal stamp in 1983, was perhaps the most popular American baseball player of all times. But the fellow they called "the Georgia Peach" held more lasting records than anyone ever to play the game. It is very pleasant if your name is "Cobb" to be affectionately referred to as "Ty," except when participating in any sport. For on the field, you are expected to perform occasionally at the level of the "Great One." And the name lives on. Even in far away places like Boston where baseball is more important than baked beans, my daughter is called "Ty" by her corporate coworkers.

Tyrus Raymond Cobb, the son of William H. Cobb, teacher and newspaperman, was born at Narrows, Georgia. He is remembered as the greatest baseball player of all time, having set more records on the field than any player in history. Ty was said to have been selfish, mean, egotistical, restless, the most hated, but the most admired player that ever lived. His greatness was attributed to relentless practice and study of every aspect of the game, but most important, his insatiable desire to win. His major league records include: Highest lifetime batting average--.367, most years leader in batting--12 years; most years batting .300 or more; most hits--4191; most runs--2244; most stolen bases--892. He was selected as the most outstanding player in the American League in 1911 and was nominated to Baseball's Hall of Fame in 1936. By the time death from cancer came at age 75, he had become a wealthy man through prudent investments in General Motors and Coca Cola. Before his death, he established an endowment for a medical center and an educational foundation at Royston, Georgia, near his birthplace.

The following post mortem is added to the Ty Cobb story to give you an even better insight of the man: The famous Eisenhower grin never shone more brightly when he related to John McCallum, Cobb's biographer, his encounter with Ty.

> "I was playing at the Augusta Country Club under all the handicaps a President of the United States puts up with when playing golf," General Ike recalled. "I'd take a shot, then wait patiently while the familiar army of Secret Servicemen swept down the fairway clearing the way for me. It was slow golf and it was accepted by everybody. That is, everybody but one.
>
> "On the fifth green, I bent over to address my ball, when suddenly the air was shattered by a shrieking voice from back down the course:
>
> "'Get the hell out of my way, I'm coming through.'
>
> "Well, I paused momentarily and looked around, then resumed my putting stance. Again the sharp command from back down the fairway: 'Do you hear me? Get out of my way!' So I stepped aside--to let Ty Cobb come through. I guess nobody but the great Cobb would have dared drive through the President of the United States."

Ty thought that his immigrant ancestor was Joseph Cobb (1588-1654). Chart #46 depicts the author's best estimate of Ty Cobb's antecedents at the time this book went to press.

Elaine Cobb (d. 1970), socialite, opera singer and journalist was born in Oregon (date never disclosed), and reared in Boston. In 1950 Captain Richard Cobb USN, friend and fellow historian, was in route to Athens, Greece, on an official visit to a Naval advisory group there. During the flight he had the privilege of meeting

a famous lady of New York society, a journalist on the way to interview King Paul I of Greece. In keeping with her investigative instinct, she somehow obtained a copy of flight manifest and finding Cobb's name on it asked him to join her. Thanks to Captain Cobb's report and an obituary, dateline Hollywood, in the Washington Evening Star 11 April 1970, the following was uncovered:

Miss Cobb began her career as an opera singer at age 16. Realizing that no one named "Cobb" could ever rise to stardom, she "Italianized" it--changing her given name to "Cobina." She sang first in the opera houses of Europe and in 1924 made her debut at Carnegie Hall.

Miss Cobb's first marriage to author Owen Johnson ended in divorce. Her marriage to millionaire William Wright turned out very well. Cobina Wright and her husband were widely known as hosts at their five houses, yachts and private golf course. On the night of the 1929 stock market crash, they gave an unusually lavish party even though they had just learned they had lost their millions in the crash. After the crash, it was necessary for Cobina to sing at supper clubs for $3000 a week and to serve as the official hostess at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

In 1937 William Randolph Hearst, on learning she had been invited to the wedding of the Duke of Windsor (Edward VIII) and Mrs. Wallis Simpson, asked her to cover the event. Pleased with her work, Hearst subsequently asked her to write articles about the marriage of Prince Philip of Greece to then-Princess Elizabeth, now Queen Elizabeth II. Her work was a total success. The outcome was a continuing column about Los Angeles society, which ran in Hearst newspapers for 20 years.

Cobina Cobb Wright left one daughter--Mrs. Cobina Beaudette, who was the premiere debutant of New York society in her time.

William Luther Cobb, Jr. (1890-1981), builder, philanthropist, was born in Citronelle,

Alabama, the son of William Luther Cobb, Sr., and Mattie Josephine Morton of Meridian, Mississippi. If you travel the highways of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Florida, you will have done so courtesy of W.L. Cobb Construction Company.

As a young man Cobb lived in Meridian, Mississippi. He moved to the Tampa, Florida, area in 1912. During WWI he served in the Army Transportation Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. In 1923 he formed a partnership--Davis, Miller and Cobb--in Tampa to participate in rebuilding 75 miles of nine-foot-wide brick roads in Pinellas County, Florida. The firm later reconstructed the roads into two-lane highways and did extensive paving jobs in Tarpon Springs, Oldsmar, Safety Harbor, Clearwater, Dunedin and St. Petersburg. The firm also did the construction for Davis Island, Tampa. For several years, Cobb lived in Atlanta but kept his offices in the Tampa Bay area. In 1931 he bought out his partners, reorganized the company and continued construction projects throughout the Southeast. Cobb was at one time president of Pinellas Industries, Inc.

In 1959 he sponsored the building of a library for Eckerd College. The gift of $580,000 was the largest in St. Petersburg's history at that time. He also contributed to the building of the Science Center of Pinellas County and to the scientific library.

William Luther Cobb, Jr., self-made man and millionaire, "who valued things in their proper light," died 13 February 1981, at Clearwater, Florida, at the age of 90. His pedigree is shown on Chart #25.

There are other notables too: Amasa Cobb (1823-1905), born in Crawford County, Illinois, brevetted brigadier general Union Army, representative; George Thomas Cobb (1813-1870) born in Morristown, New Jersey, businessman and representative; James Edward Cobb (1835-1903) born in Thomaston, Georgia, lieutenant in the Fifth

Texas Regiment, captured at Gettysburg, representative; Lyman Cobb (1800-1864), born in Lenox, Massachusetts, lexicographer and publisher; Seth Wallace Cobb (1838-1909), born in Petersburg, Virginia, representative, president of the Merchants Exchange; Stephen Alonzo Cobb (1833-1878) born in Madison, Maine, representative; Sylvanus Cobb (1798-1866) clergyman and author; Williamson Robert Winfield Cobb (1807-1864) born in Rhea County, Tennessee, representative. Then there was Frank Irving Cobb (d. 1923), Shawnee County, Kansas, Joseph Pulitzer's "indegoddampendent" editor of the "World" newspaper, New York.

Last but not least--Nancy Cobb Landon Kassebaum, United States Senator from Kansas, daughter of Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential Candidate and Theo Cobb, with whom I have been privileged to correspond.

Suffice it to say that there will be more women among the notables of the future.

NOTABLES
(PERSONAL)

Bettie Tillitt Cobb, professional librarian, AB, University of North Carolina, Phi Beta Kappa, MLS, University of Maryland; born Andrews, North Carolina; daughter of Durant Howard Tillitt, North Carolina lawyer and State Representative, and Rosa Judson Rodgers Tillitt, Durham, North Carolina City School Supervisor. Bettie Tillitt, an enlightened Carolinian, with wisdom and good fortune married the author 11 June 1949 in Durham, N.C., their children:

Katharine Tillitt Cobb, Esq., born Wilmington, Delaware, 1 February 1951, AB, Brown University 1973, JD, University of Virginia 1976; admitted to the Bar State of NY 1977; first woman Bureau Chief, Office of the District Attorney, Manhattan; married Eric David Balber, Esq., 2 October 1981, New York City.

Patricia Grant Cobb, born Anniston, Alabama, 27 August 1952; AB, Summa Cum Laude, University of New Hampshire, 1974; MBA, Class highest grade-point average, Northeastern University; CPA, Touche Ross & Co., Boston, MA.; married Jeffrey Steven Cooper, CPA, 15 June 1985, Beverly, Massachusetts.

John Edward Cobb, III, born Durham, North Carolina, 10 December 1954; Scholarship, civil engineering student-athlete, The Citadel, class '77; BS, Lieutenant, AUS 1977; Captain USAR 1983; MS, University of Alaska 1979; PE, Project Manager, Omni Construction, Inc., Washington, D.C.

THE AUTHOR--BACKGROUND, BENCH MARKS AND "BLURBS"

7 January 1924. My birth certificate shows that I was born in Wallace, N.C., the "Strawberry Capital of the World," five years before the great Wall Street crash of '29. It would have been a rather insignificant date except for the fact that it coincides with the birth date of Millard Fillmore, the 13th President. On the 7th of January each year I'm reminded of the fact that I'm getting older when the Committee for the Glorification of Millard calls for a moment of meditation to honor the country's most humble and obscure Chief Executive. It is, of course, a fitting honor for one who is best remembered for installing the first bath tub in the White House.

1 September 1940. Made a late, straggler's entry into Citadel's "Hell Week" due to my father's death on 31 August. Here I joined a few members of the Military College's Class of '44--in the Awkward Squad. In this environment of "eight balls" and slow learners, one necessarily required a very positive mental attitude--a determination not to get mad but to get even! Patience and forbearance paid their dividends. The following year, at age 17, I was made Commander and Chief of the Awkward Squad, a position reserved for Corporals of rare leadership potential.

29 May 1942. The Class of '44 of The Military College of South Carolina was inducted into the Enlisted Reserve Corps in mass.

2 May 1943. Class called to active duty as Army privates. A few imaginative souls escaped to the Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force. There was an overwhelming desire to flee the drudgery of academics and go to war. There were few if any draft dodgers and "slackers." We were all a group of patriotic kids who wanted no part of the stigma of a "4-F," unfit label.

2 May 1944. Completed Infantry Officer Candidate Course, Ft. Benning, Georgia. They called it class 323A, a confident and cocky group

of 3rd-year ROTC/ASTP students from Maine to Mississippi and a few "old" soldiers. 250 began the course; 128 completed it. The "failures" earned their commissions the hard way, on the battlefields of Normandy and the Roer.

1944-45. Assigned to the 84th Infantry Division, one of the last Divisions to go ashore at Omaha Beach but one of the first to reach the Elbe, a few kilometers from Berlin. Survived three campaigns as a rifle platoon leader. Celebrated my 21st birthday in the "Battle of the Bulge."

1946-47. Joined the remnants of the "Lost Class of '44" to complete the requirements for a degree as a veteran student. Losses to the war ranked among the highest of any class in history of the Institution whose cadets fired the cannon that began the Civil War.

1947-48. Awarded MS from the University of New Hampshire via a teaching fellowship. Discovered that there are indeed a few excellent universities outside the South. Found good people in the great north woods, who look like Southerners but who speak a different language, as in "pak the ca" (park the car).

1949-50. Employed at Dupont's Wilmington headquarters in a highly structured environment, but you could call your boss by his first name.

31 October 1950. Began a rewarding military career that led to varied command and staff assignments world-wide.

1957. Succumbed to the recruiters slogan, "above the best"; became an Army Aviator.

1959. Qualified as an Army Parachutist. Not too many Summa Cum Laudes or Phi Beta Kappas make a career of jumping out of an airplane at 1000 feet.

1960. Completed the Command General Staff College, a field grade, high stress OCS.

1963. Completed the Armed Forces Staff College, a selective, gentleman's college.

1967-68. Commander of the Army's First Seaborne Battalion and Facility Commander of the USNS Corpus Christi Bay, station Vietnam. Witnessed first hand the infamous Tet Offensive, America's greatest military victory since the Battle of the Bulge. War is hell only at the front. In the rear it's an unequaled adventure.

1969-70. Graduated from the Industrial College of Armed Forces, probably the best of the nation's four senior military colleges.

1970-74. Assigned to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as Senior Logistician and Assistant Director of the National Military Command Center. Retired 30 September 1974 with no regrets and with highest respect and confidence in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The Author, 1974.
Eric D. Balber, Photo Consultant

Harmony Hall

Built by Jesse Cobb in 1772. Oldest home in Kinston, N.C. Housed the offices of N.C. Secretary of State in 1781. In 1782, home of first governor and senior militia officer--Richard Caswell, brother-in-law of Jesse Cobb.

Monument to the Cobb-Massengill Pioneers
Johnson City, Tennessee

ROCKY MOUNT

Pioneer home built by William Cobb in 1770. First Capitol of the "Southwest Territory" (1790-1792). Near Johnson City, TN. Tennessee State shrine in 1962. Photo courtesy Rocky Mount Historical Association.

Major General David Cobb (1748-1830)
Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress

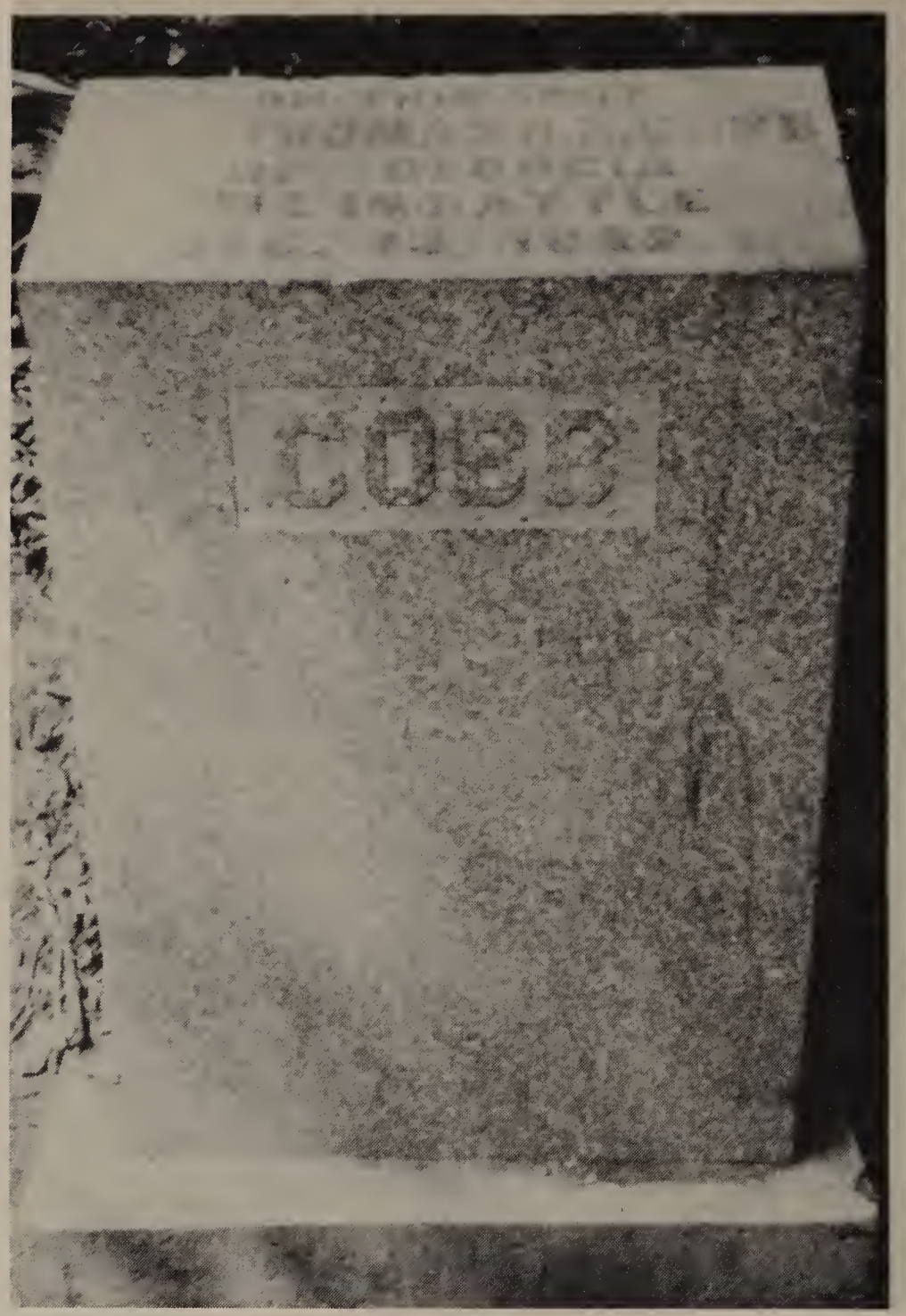
Restored home of General David Cobb, Ellsworth, Maine. Photo courtesy Captain Richard Cobb, Alexandria, Virginia.

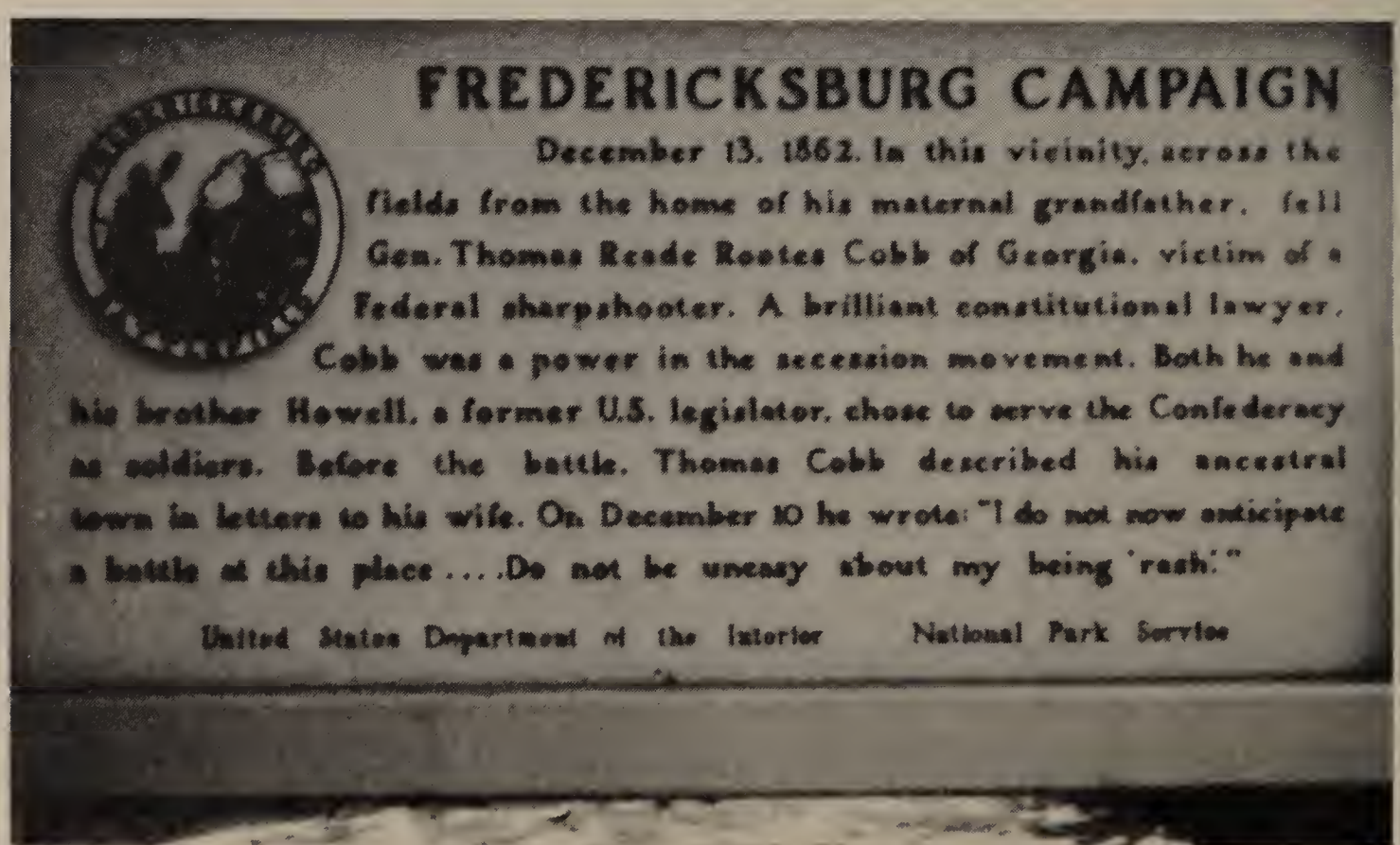
Governor Howell Cobb (1815-1868).
Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Home of Governor Howell Cobb, Athens, Georgia, built by Cobb in 1835. Photo by Author, 1981.

Brigadier Gen. Thomas R.R. Cobb, CSA (1823-1862)
Courtesy of National Park Service

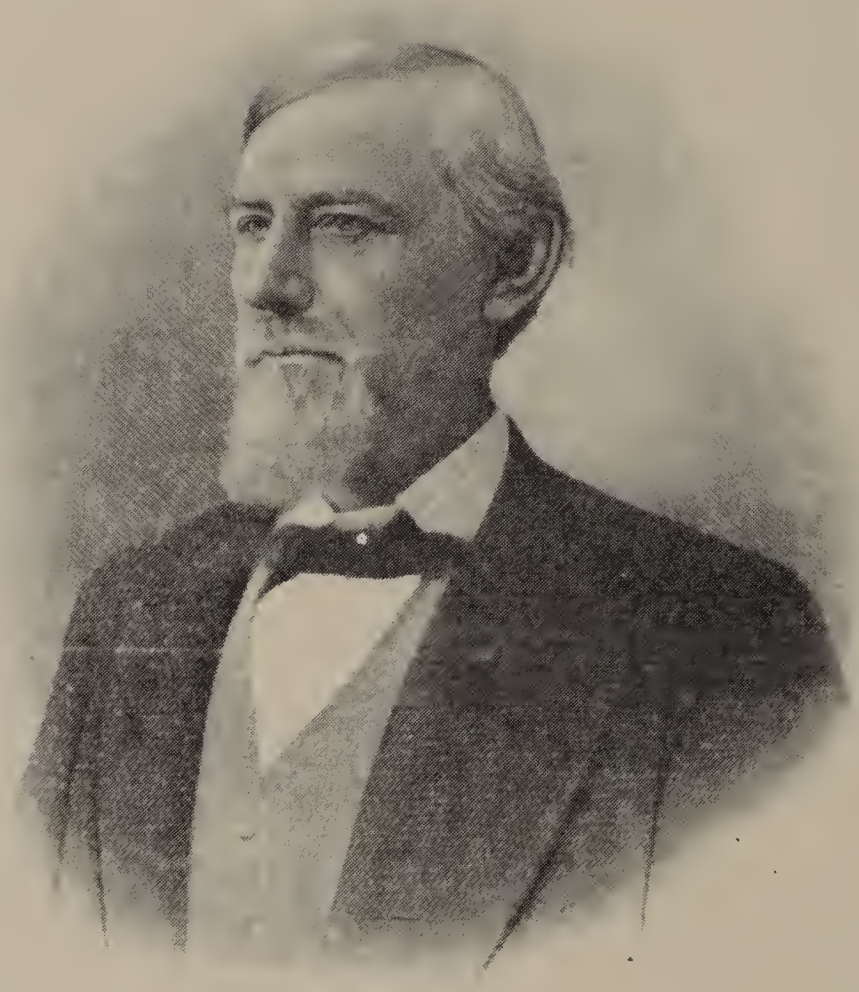
Cobb's Brigade at the "Stone Wall," Fredericksburg, Va., 13 December 1862. "If they want me to fall back, they will have to wait a long time," T.R.R. Cobb BG, CSA.





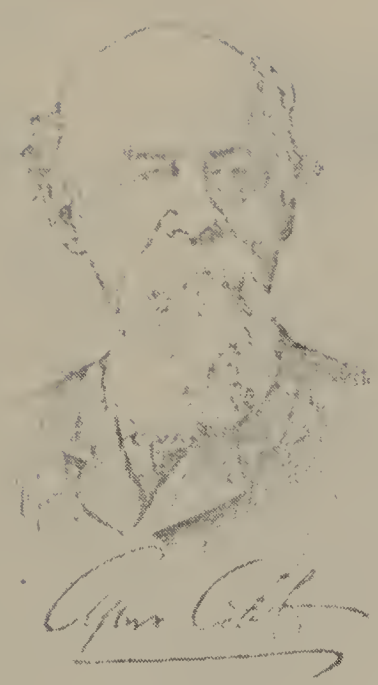
Photos by Author, 1977

Home of John Addison Cobb and Sarah Robinson Cobb, parents of Howell and Thomas R.R. Cobb, Athens, Georgia, c. 1840. Photo courtesy Bessie Mell Lane, Clemson, South Carolina.



R. W. Cobb

Governor Rufus Wills Cobb (1829-1913).
Photo courtesy Harry L. Young, Fort Lauderdale, FL



Cyrus Cobb (1834-1903)

Darius Cobb (1834-1919)

Needham Bryan Cobb (1836-1905)

Collier Cobb

Collier Cobb, Sr. (1862-1834)

Irvin S. Cobb (1876-1944).
Photo courtesy Library of Congress.

Tyrus Raymond Cobb (1886-1961).
Photo courtesy Library of Congress.

Cobina Cobb Wright (d. 1970)

Photo courtesy Captain Richard Cobb, Alexandria, VA

William Luther Cobb, Jr. (1890-1981)
Photo courtesy Jane Cobb Shelnutt, Palm Harbor, FL

PART SIX

QUOTABLES

A young Cobb descendant on reading the Bible: "It was certainly a fine book, well written from cover to cover, but do you realize that there is not a single mention of a Cobb in it!"

Anonymous
Georgia

To her cousin, Mattie Glover Hooker, 1909--"I hope you find some pleasure in tracing your ancestors. I care nothing for such things. I do not wish to know the bad ones; the rich and the honored do not care for me."

Martha "Pattie" Cobb
Virginia

Some Cobbs are more interested in blood lines than others, even in the same family. For one it can open up a new and fascinating world of mystery and intrigue for another the subject is the "pits." On one of many pilgrimages to Charleston, S.C., I felt it my duty to take my wife and sister back to "Old Citadel" square and point out the monument of John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850), Vice President of the United States 1825-1832. Of course, I remarked that this noble American was a close relative of my wife, as they shared a common Caldwell ancestor. My sister's comments to my wife are worthy of note: "Bettie Tillitt Cobb, you and my brother Jack have such famous and interesting ancestors!"

Martha Cobb Lashley
South Carolina

At one time in 1791, Colonel Alexander Hamilton was in a position to become the second President of the United States had he not seduced or been seduced by a Mrs. James Reynolds, a destitute "lady" of New York City. The affair became the classic story of adultery followed by blackmail. Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, found himself in a rather awkward position when accused of dispensing Treasury funds to meet the ever increasing demands of a person he had befriended. In an effort to clear his good name, he denied suggestion of fraud but made an open confession of his notorious affair with Mrs. Reynolds. On hearing of Hamilton's private intrigues, General Henry Knox, Secretary of War, wrote of his concerns to his friend, General David Cobb of Taunton, Massachusetts, "Myself and most of his other friends conceive this confession humiliating in the extreme, and such a text as will serve his enemies." Cobb replied philosophically, "Hamilton is fallen for the present, but if he fornicates with every female in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, he will arise again; for purity of character, after a period of political existence, is not necessary for public patronage."

David Cobb
Massachusetts

Funny, this business of being a descendant. If you believe, as I do, that parental influences are the main governing forces within us, then we are agreed that the fused and reconciled traits of his forebears form the core of the average man's character, and environment, generally speaking, is no more than the shellac which overlies these passed-on heritages, adding color of personality to the present individual and emphasizing his separate identity, but without materially altering the amalgam of the original pattern. Accepting this basic premise and still not giving our progenitors all the credit nor yet all the blame for what you or I may be, I say it's fair and proper that a man should look to his traceable

antecedents for slants and trends when he begins sorting out his reactions to life.

Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb
Kentucky

The Commonwealth of Virginia versus Nat Turner.

You have been arraigned and tried before this court, and convicted of one of the highest crimes in our criminal code . . . Your hands were often imbrued in the blood of the innocent . . . . As the contriver of a plan, deep and deadly . . . you managed so far to put it into execution, as to deprive us of many of our most valuable citizens, and this was done when they were asleep and defenseless; under circumstances shocking to humanity . . . I cannot but call your attention to the poor misguided wretches who have gone before you . . . . They were your bosom associates and the blood of all cries aloud and calls upon you, as the author of their misfortune. Yes! You forced them unprepared, from time to eternity . . . . Your only justification is that you were led away by fanaticism. If this is true, from my soul I pity you; and while you have my sympathies, I am nevertheless called upon to pass the sentence of the court . . . . Your only hope must be in another world . . . . The judgment of the court is that you . . . be hanged by the neck until you are dead! dead! dead! and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul.

Jeremiah Cobb
Virginia

Dear Boy

The first snow of the winter is down Today. It is two inches deep, all of a round fine hail type not a single feathery flake. We feel quite snowed in. Hardly a sound has been heard today. It is nearly six o'clock.

I know the past cold weather would furnish you some fine scenery there, and I am glad you have been receptive to its austere beauty and solemn grandeur as to color, sound and picturesque contour or outline. That is indeed a picturesque and romantic country with solitude enough to give nature a chance to be heard in the soul. The presence of man and the jargon of artificiality and show do not crowd out the grand Aspect of God's handiwork among those everlasting hills, covered with their primeval forests, nor hush the grand oratories of the winds; nor check the rush of her living leaping waters.

To be educated is not only to be master of the printed page, but to be able to catch the messages of the star, rock, flower, bird, painting and symphony. To have eyes that really see, ears that finally hear, and an imagination that can construct the perfect from a fragment. It is truly great to have a mind that will respond to and open the door to the soul to all the legions of thoughts and symbols of knowledge and emotions the whole universe around us brings to us.

Be good and dutiful. Conquer your anger and wild passions that would degrade your dignity and lower your manhood. Cherish all the good that springs up in you. Be under the perpetual guidance of the better angel of your nature. Starve out the evil demon that lurks in all human blood, ready and restless and anxious to arise and ruin.

Yours Affectionately,
William Herschel Cobb
Georgia*

*Letter to Ty Cobb from his father while Ty was visiting the family home in Cherokee County, North Carolina. Courtesy of Margaret Walker Freel, Andrews, North Carolina.

All I ask when you get ready to write your version of my story is that you tell the whole truth. Tell 'em I had to fight all my life to survive. The world was stacked up against me. They tried every lousy trick in the book to whip me. But I beat the bastards . . . . Be sure you put that down.

Tyrus Raymond Cobb
Georgia

While serving as President of the convention in Montgomery, Alabama, which formed the Confederate States, Howell Cobb responded to a reporter's question on hopes of avoiding a war with the government in Washington: "Only two things stand in the way now of an amicable settlement of this entire difficulty--the landing of the Pilgrims and original sin!"

Howell Cobb
Georgia

I have reproached myself that for the many days I was with you during the past months I cannot remember a single pressing personal appeal that I made to you on the subject of your own salvation. The truth is that, as my elder brother (Howell), I have always looked up to you and reverenced you and I believe I could approach the President himself with less hesitancy to urge upon him his soul's salvation than I can you.

Thomas R. R. Cobb
Georgia

Revelation teaches us that God gave different gifts to men . . . . If every man in the community thoroughly appreciated his own gifts, and was therewith content, then each would, unbidden, assume that position in the scale of life to which his talent fitted him. The rulers would be pointed out of God; the subjects would rejoice to obey. The master would recognize a

brother in his servant; while the servant would take pleasure in the service of his lord. Nothing would be constraint. Everything would be free-will . . . . Such would be the glorious fruit of the complete triumph of the Gospel of Christ. In the present dispensation (1858), it would seem that we need hardly expect it. (sic)

Thomas R. R. Cobb
Georgia

On being considered as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Howell Cobb inquired of his wife's reaction should he be defeated: "My happiness is in no way involved in the matter. I am ready to follow you to distinction or to retirement with the same calmness, patience, joy, and hope which have ever accompanied my various changes of position in life."

Mrs. Howell Cobb
(nee Mary Ann Lamar)
Georgia

A VISIT FROM THE YANKEES: When General William Tecumseh Sherman broke camp in Savannah, Georgia, in the spring of 1865, his army began the march northward through South Carolina and on into North Carolina. He divided his army into several smaller armies, each one following a different road through the state. His plan was to meet and defeat General Joseph Johnston who had a sizable army in the central part of North Carolina and then continue into Virginia to join forces with General Grant for the final assault on Richmond. One line of march came through Robeson County, North Carolina, where our people lived. Grandpa Cobb (Gray Edward Cobb, 1812-1886) was away from home in the service of the Confederacy and Grandma was at home alone with her five children. One of them (I believe it was Uncle Jeff) was very sick. Knowing via the grapevine that the Federals were on the way, Grandma and Aunt Mary Jane Cobb took the family valuables and all else that they could hide into a field far from the house and hid them in what they hoped would be a safe place. When word came that the Army was approaching Red Springs, they drove the horses and cattle, (except for the milk cows), to the "far pasture" as Uncle Evander called it, and left them there in the hope that the soldiers would not find them. (And they didn't.) Uncle Evander (Stephen Evander Cobb, 1856-1928) was eleven years old at the time and had a vivid recollection of the day that the Yankees came. He told us the story many times.

It was a very windy and chilly morning in early March when they saw the soldiers coming. There were men on horseback, foot soldiers with their guns and many wagons. Uncle Evander said that "the whole road was filled with soldiers." When they reached the house about a dozen of them turned into the yard while the others continued on down the road toward other farms. The first thing that they did was to turn their horses into Grandma's garden where some collards and young spring greens were growing. Then they barged into the house, kitchen and barn in search of any Confederate soldiers who might be hiding there. They found none, so they turned their attention to a wanton destruction of property. Their orders

were to "find and destroy anything and everything that could possibly be of any use to the Confederacy." In the house they turned furniture upside-down, pulled pictures from the walls and emptied all wardrobes, chests, dressers and trunks of their contents and threw them on the floor or out into the yard. They pulled all mattresses from the beds and took Grandma's nice feather beds and pillows outside where they split the tickings and let the feathers fly in the strong March wind. Uncle Evander said that "it looked like a full-blown snowstorm" with feathers whirling and swirling in every direction. Some of her hand-made quilts and counterpanes, they tore to shreds--others they rolled up carefully and took with them. They found an old shot gun in the house and took it outside and beat it against a tree until it was bent into an almost complete circle. While doing this, the soldiers laughed and joked, whooped and hollered, cursed, sang songs and generally made a complete nuisance of themselves during the time they were there--which was most of the day. However, at no time did they lay a hand on anyone and, for the most part, ignored the family.

The soldiers in the kitchen emptied the pantry of all that was stored there. They took several sacks of dried beans and corn meal and put them in their wagons, but most of it they just poured out on the ground. Uncle Evander said that "they seemed to have a deathly fear of being poisoned and were afraid to eat any foodstuff they found." He believed that they may have had some bad experience with victuals they had taken along the way and were on their guard against a repeat occurrence. One rather funny thing happened that day. Grandma had some frizzly chickens on the yard and the soldiers had never seen a frizzly chicken. They were convinced that Grandma had poisoned the chickens in the hope that they would kill and eat them and thus be poisoned themselves. So they shot all the frizzlies and put them in the well. The barn was emptied of its contents and the corn was loaded on the wagons. A small shed filled with fodder was burned, as was the smokehouse. All the tools in the barn were broken

to bits or bent so completely out of shape that they could never be used again.

Grandma spent most of the day sitting by the big fireplace in the kitchen with her sick child on her lap. The other children stayed close to her and the fire. Once in a while the soldiers would come in to the fireplace to warm themselves and would bring in more wood for the fire. Toward evening the place was in shambles and the order was given to "move on." Some of the soldiers thought they had done a mighty good job that day but Uncle Evander said that the young officer in charge "seemed to be a bit sorry for what they had done." He ordered the men to put the furniture back in place and to bring in wood for the fireplace. He gave Grandma a sack of beans they had taken for the pantry and a sack of corn meal so she could cook supper for the children. he also gave her some medicine for the little sick boy. As he mounted his horse, he politely tipped his cap to her and rode away toward the main road--leaving her to "pick up the pieces" and start putting her life back together again.

While this was going on at Grandma's house, a few miles away at the home of Great-grandfather James Conoley the same sort of destruction was in progress. Great-grandfather was at home that day with Uncle Francis. Uncle Francis had lost his right leg in the War. (Battle of Neuse Bridge, December 17, 1862.) Very early that morning Great-grandfather told his trusted slave and house servant, Joe, to take him into the deep woods and hide him in a secure place. Joe did as he was told. Having found a very secluded spot, he bedded Uncle Francis down and covered him with a quilt. He left food and water within easy reach and returned to the house to await the arrival of the soldiers. As soon as they came--and for reasons known only to himself--he sought out the leader and told him where he had hidden Uncle Francis. He also told him where he had hidden some of the silverware several days before. The soldiers soon found Uncle Francis and rudely dragged him from his hiding place. Uncle Evander said that "they called him lots of ugly names."

One of them gave him several sharp lashes across his shoulders with his horse whip and others hit him with their fists, but because he was crippled they decided not to take him prisoner and left him there in the woods. They found the silverware and took that with them. When they left that afternoon Joe went with them but came back a few days later begging forgiveness for what he had done. Apparently he was forgiven for he lived out his life on the old plantation. Although there was no indication that Uncle Francis ever attempted to get revenge for the indignities he had suffered at the hands of the soldiers, Joe was always afraid that he might and Uncle Evander said that "he would go to great lengths to avoid any contact with him."

After that day the homes were not raided again, but it was a week or so before the army was completely out of the area. During that time the entire countryside seemed to be under surveillance and soldiers were often seen on the side roads and near the houses. Soldiers on horseback would gallop down the roads in the dead of night and Uncle Evander said, "It was a very scary time." Ex-slaves were also a problem. Having left their plantations farther south and followed the Army northward, they were now trying to make their way back home. Cold, tired and hungry--they often stopped at homes along the way, begging for something to eat. Grandma both feared and pitied them and though she had little to give them they were grateful for just a piece of corn bread.

So the War for our people was over, but the devastation and privation it left in its wake would be with them for years to come. A way of life that had been theirs for generations was gone and there was sadness in the land. Many of the young men in the area who had taken up arms for their beloved Southland would never come home again--dead on faraway battlefields. One of these was Uncle Calvin Cobb. (Died at Elmira Prison in Elmira, N.Y., March 26, 1865.) Others like Uncle Francis came home maimed for life.

This was truly "a time that tried men's souls," but our people were "magnificent in defeat." Never conquered in spirit, they set about the task of rebuilding their shattered land. With a faith in God that never faltered and a courage that matched the courage of their soldiers on the field of battle, they "put their shoulders to the wheel." Their courageous determination during these dark days is, to us, a priceless legacy and one of which we, their descendants, can be justly proud.

Lucille Cobb Cesaletti
Virginia

CAROLINA COBBS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION: This is a true story giving some of my experiences of the War of 1861-1865 and of the times when General Sherman fought the last battle of the war at Bentonville, N.C., and of the privations of those who lived along the line of his march in Wayne County, N.C.

I am the daughter of Mr. William Donnell Cobb and wife, Ann Spicer Collier. My father lived on his plantation nine miles from Goldsboro, Wayne County, on the South side of the Neuse River. He was a stock farmer and did not raise cotton until the war began in 1861. All Southern farmers then raised cotton to help clothe the Confederate Soldiers. He did not approve of Secession but wanted to fight for States Rights under the Flag which our forefathers had fought for.

I was born and reared on the plantation. Before the war, the planters employed governesses for their children, while young, then they were sent to preparatory school before entering college. My sister and I were sent to the Misses Nash and Kollack's Preparatory School, in Hillsboro, Orange County, in 1860, and we were there when North Carolina seceded from the Union, and we helped, with some of the other school

girls, to raise the first Confederate Flag over the Court House. North Carolina seceded May 20th 1861.

My father gave four sons to the Confederate Service. They were among the first to volunteer when Governor Ellis called for volunteers to defend the State. My brothers, Col. John P. Cobb; Capt. Bryan W. Cobb and Dr. William H. H. Cobb 4th Regt. all volunteered as privates but were made officers in the 2nd Regiment of N.C. State Troops. My brother, Dr. William H. H. Cobb graduated in Philadelphia, Pa., just in time to get home and volunteer but was later transferred from 2nd Regt. to 4th Regt. as Assistant Surgeon. My 4th brother, Rev. Needham B. Cobb was Chaplain of the 4th Regiment; all were first sent to Fort Macon, for a few days, then to Virginia, and fought under Lee. My brother Needham's health failed the latter part of the year, and he moved with his family to Raleigh.

After the death of Colonel Charles Tew (first Col. of 2nd Regiment), my brother John was prompted for bravery on the battle field, from Captain of Company H to Colonel, and brother Bryan W. Cobb was then made Captain. My brother, Dr. W. H. H. Cobb and Capt. Bryan W. Cobb fought through the war and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. My brother, Col. John P. Cobb lost a leg in the Battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19th, 1864, was taken prisoner and confined in Fort McHenry until Lee surrendered.

Sherman had given orders to his troops when he reached Fayetteville to destroy all property, private and public, which would be of any use to the enemy; that he was going to wind up the war. The order is recorded in the Congressional Records of the United States at Washington, D.C. His army carried out his instructions along his line of march. They destroyed our household furniture, leaving the bed on which my sick mother lay, and a large dining table and a few chairs, which were once the property of a colonial Governor of North Carolina (Governor Tryon) whose furniture was confiscated and sold at auction in New Bern, after

the Revolutionary War, and the dining room suit bought by my Grandfather, John Cobb, of Kinston, N.C. This table and chairs was left for Sherman and his officers to use while they rested on our plantation. His army destroyed literally every useful thing, filling all the water on the place with dead hogs, shooting the cows, and all other living things, leaving what they did not want lying on the ground. They rolled all the barrels filled with the year's supply of molasses into the front hall, burst in the heads and let the molasses run on the floor, after which they brought quantities of rice, oats, peas, meal, etc. and poured all of this on the molasses; then went upstairs, cut the feather beds and shook the feathers down on it and then ran horses through the house. They broke out all the window lights and window blinds, cut up the carpets and saddle blankets for their horses. They killed every living thing on the place except for the rats and dogs and carried off all the remaining year's supply of food stuff. My parents and the negroes lived a few days on the dead fowls. The Yankees moved my mother's maid, with her family, into the room adjoining my mother's bedroom, thinking they would be humiliated living in the house with their former slaves. These negroes proved a blessing; they cooked for the Yankees and thus got food for my parents, as long as the army was passing. Of course the dead fowls soon got beyond being useful for food. Soon after the main army passed, the stragglers who followed put a rope around my father's neck and were going to hang him, but did not, as the negro men interfered and drove them off. My sister went with her two children, who were there living on the farm near Bentonville, was left alone with her slaves, while her husband was with the Home Guards. No one ever expected Sherman to reach North Carolina by way of Bentonville, but were looking for the Yankees to come from New Bern, Bentonville being the last battle of the war. Sherman made a triumphant march to Orange County, and the last remnant of General Johnson's army of Confederate soldiers surrendered to him in April 1865.

Before the negro regiment was disbanded, which had been stationed on our place, one of the officers had found a small quantity of corn about four miles from the house on the river, stored in a barn which had not been carried off by the Yankees. He had the corn (a carload of it) brought up to the house, which was stored in a bathroom at the end of the back hall upstairs. We had no waterworks or big bath tubs, but did have nice shower bath closets. The back stairs ran up in this hall, and the windows being broken there was no way to keep the hungry, starving rats out, and at night they went up the stairs by hundreds. We would arm ourselves with sticks and beat among them, some nights getting about a peck, and a handfull of tails, and some nights after we would get the bob-tailed rats. The corn proved quite a help in the way of food. We would boil it in lye made from oak wood ashes, until the husk would come off, then soak it in clear water until all the lye was out of it; then we would cook it until soft and fry it in some of the fat white meat we drew from the Government. This varied our diet of hard tack, fat meat, brown sugar, and bad coffee.

We did not drink coffee during the war. My father had an order for coffee and sewing thread on our blockade steamer whenever she went from Wilmington. The coffee was sent to the boys in the Army, and the thread was used on the sewing machine to make their clothes. Our coffee was made from dried sweet potatoes, rye, wheat and barley, all parched brown and ground together. Putting some of it in a litle bag, we would drop it in the coffee pot of hot water and let it boil ten minutes.

An enterprising Yankee came South after the war, and patented our home-made war coffee and called it Postum, and later on reduced the same to a powder and called it Instant Postum which requires no bag or boiling.

We made all sorts of things during the war. Drugs were hard to get for the hospitals and all kinds of barbs, barks and roots were dried and sent to the hospitals. Large beds of lettuce were

planted and let grow a tall stalk, and early in the morning someone would go out with a needle and slit the stalks in several places; the milk would run out and harden on the stalk, and at sunset someone would go with a little knife and piece of paper and collect the hardened drops. This was used as opium; also rose leaves were dried and sent with the drugs.

My brothers came home with only the clothes on their backs. We borrowed beds, etc., from neighbors who did not live along the line of march, and when my brothers and father changed their under clothes, they went to bed and the negro women took the clothes to the branch ¼ mile from the house, where we were also forced to get drinking water, bringing it that distance in tin cans.

After passing through the horrors of war, we were subjected to the terrible time of the Reconstruction Days and bayonet-rule of General Canby of the U.S.A. Government. There being so many more negroes in the South than white men, and they being instigated (by the Yankees, who remained in the South) to all kinds of lawlessness, no one's life was safe, and a woman dared not leave her yard without a pistol for protection. This is when the Order of the Ku Klux Klan was organized and every decent white man became a member. Oh! The horrors of Reconstruction Days!

Harriet Cobb Lane
North Carolina

School Days (1907)

School-days, school-days, dear old golden rule
days,
Readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic
Taught to the tune of a hick'ry stick;
You were my queen in calico,
I was your bashful barefoot beau,
And you wrote on my slate, I love you, Joe,
When we were a couple of kids.

Will D. Cobb
Pennsylvania

COBB

GERARD F. COBB, 1838–1904

Brightly

1 Come, pure hearts, in sweet - est mea - sure Sing of those who spread the trea - sure In the ho - ly Gos - pels shrined;
2 See the riv - ers four that glad - den, With their streams, the bet - ter E - den Plant - ed by our Lord most dear;
3 O that we, thy truth con - fess - ing, And thy ho - ly word pos - sess - ing, Je - sus, may thy love a - dore;

Bless - ed ti - dings of sal - va - tion, Peace on earth their proc - la - ma - tion, Love from God to lost man - kind.
Christ the foun - tain, these the wa - ters; Drink, O Si - on's sons and daugh-ters, Drink, and find sal - va - tion here.
Un - to thee our voic - es rais - ing, Thee with all thy ran - somed prais - ing, Ev - er and for ev - er - more. A-men.

Hymn by Gerard F. Cobb, Page 134, Episcopal Hymn Book.

Should I today be taken from this world,
And laid away in some neglected spot,
To wail in silence till that awful day
When God shall call his ransomed people home,--
Would I be missed?
I know my wife would grieve to see me die,
My children too would gather round my bier,
And with their mother weep at their great loss,
But then from others' homes and hearts and plans
Would I be missed?
If saved from hell I know 'tis all by grace,
For naught I've done commends me to thy care.
If these poor eyes e'er see the Father's face,
Thy love not mine, Thy toils, Thy sufferings
Will bring me there.

Needham Bryan Cobb
North Carolina

Dear Sir/Madam:

Your candid, albeit negative, review of my family history was noted with interest.

Perhaps, as an oversight, your editor in his (her) cursory review overlooked the introductory comments which prescribed the parameters of the book, i.e., not a standard, genealogical treatist of "who begot whom" but something more readable, realistic and humorous." It was not our intention to produce a book of uninterpreted data from the National Archives, graveyards or courthouses. That is the domain of organizations such as yours. These things are necessary and invaluable, but let's face it--they make dull reading.

We agree the book has its limitations as a reference document but we are confident the material contained therein is authentic. In a ten-year period we studied documents at Oxford University and at the prestigious houses of records in London, Amsterdam, and the West Indies. Moreover, our staff traveled more than 10,000 miles through the courthouses, graveyards and historical sites within the United States. We have also had in our employ accredited genealogists from England, Holland, and Salt Lake City.

In sum, we thought our readers would like to know that: one of their own was with Washington at Valley Forge, another was his aide de camp, one served in the House of Burgesses before Jefferson, one died a hero's death at Fredericksburg, one was a fine scholar, another a great athlete and a great many others were articulate, God fearing men. We think they were right!

We are not in competition with Haley for a Pulitzer and have not found it necessary to hire an additional secretary to handle our correspondence. The superlative comments from our readers and historical societies have been payment in full!

As a final note, if you have no further use for the copy of the book submitted for review, please return it to the publishing company. The initial demand for the book throughout the country has far exceeded our expectations.

Respectfully yours,

John E. Cobb, Author
Virginia

PART SEVEN

COBB LANDMARKS

They came in small boats from a small island nation to a large and hostile continent. They were a strange mixture of adventurers, cavaliers and religious zealots--all in search of "greener pastures." In the beginning, they established their homesteads along the coasts of Virginia and Massachusetts, never too far from a port-of-call, the link and lifeline to the homeland. As time passed, the wilderness was tamed--stockades became villages and villages became towns. They moved on to the South and West in search of a better life, leaving behind to less daring settlers the land and places that bore their name.

In the search for identity, many communities honored the original land owner or a prominent inhabitant by using his name for their settlements and structures. The following are a few Cobb or Cobb related landmarks that have been identified:

Cobb Town, Alabama

Cobb, California

William Luther Cobb Library, Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, Florida

Cobb Acres, Pinellas County, Florida

Cobbtown, Georgia

Cobb County, Georgia

Cobbham, Athens, Georgia

Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Georgia

Cobden, Illinois

Coburg, Iowa

Cobhill, Kentucky

Cobb Divinity School (1863-1915), Bates College, Maine

Cobscook Bay, Maine

Cobb Island (Chesapeake Bay), Maryland

Cobden, Minnesota

Cobleskill, New York

Cobb Town, North Carolina

Cobb Road, Pinetopps, North Carolina

Cobb Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Cobb's Hall (Lee Home), Northumberland Co., Virginia

Cobb Terrace, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Cobb Creek, Oklahoma

Fort Cobb, Oklahoma

Fort Cobb Reservoir, Oklahoma

Coburg, Pennsylvania

Cobbs Creek, Virginia

Cobbs River Bridge, Cape Charles, Virginia

Cobb House Road, Middleburg, Virginia

Cobb Island (James River), Virginia

Cobbs (Chesterfield County), Virginia

Cobb Hill (Fairfax County), Virginia

Cobb Bay (Northampton County), Virginia

Cobb Island (Northampton County), Virginia

Cobb, Wisconsin

There is another landmark where Cobb names can be found: on a national monument honoring those Vietnam veterans who paid the ultimate price for liberty.

Most monuments in the nation's capital reach out and upward toward the heavens as though to glorify the dead. Not this one. It is a winged "V" of polished black granite, containing nearly 58,000 names, "planted" deep in the landscape near the Lincoln Memorial. Its evolution was nearly as controversial as the war itself. The four criteria for the design were that it (1) be reflective and contemplative in character, (2) harmonize with the surroundings, (3) contain the names of all who died or remain missing, (4) make no political statement about the war. In view of the above, and/or for esthetics, an American flag was not permitted to be placed in a central position, nor was a sculpture of three fighting men allowed to be too close.

All of this makes for an emotional scene. Every day hundreds of families and friends of the veterans can be seen affectionately touching the names of the deceased, while omnipresent, long-haired Vietnam veterans in new fatigues and dirty medals wander aimlessly in the area.

There are the names of 18 Cobbs listed here--mostly young, mostly poor, but honorable men who fell in a noble, but questionable cause:
Albert Cobb, Jr., Specialist Fourth Class, Army, 8 Aug. '44-8 May '69, Pennsylvania;
Bruce Alan Cobb, Private First Class, Marine Corps, 26 June '49-25 Mar. '68, Pennsylvania;
Charles Michael Cobb, Corporal, Army, 19 Feb. '49-5 April '70, Texas

Earl Russell Cobb, Private First Class, Army, 24 Oct. '46-4 Sept. '67, West Virginia;
George Lee Cobb, Private First Class, Army, 24 Oct. '44-26 May '68, South Carolina;
Hubbard Donald Cobb, Platoon Sergeant, Army, 21 Oct. '40-14 Jan. '68, Texas;
James Paul Cobb, Sergeant, Army, 25 Sept. '51-15 Feb. '71, New York;
John Wesley Cobb, Private First Class, Marine Corps, 25 April '46-8 Feb. '66, Calif.;
Johnny Ray Cobb, Staff Sergeant, Army, 6 Sept. '38-10 July '70, Illinois;
Milford Eudene Cobb, Staff Sergeant, Army, 4 May '35-23 May '69, Oklahoma;
Paul Frederick Cobb, 2d Lieutenant, Marine Corps, 26 July '43-16 May '68, Virginia;
Raymond Cobb, Private First Class, Army, 2 Dec. '47-13 Sept. '68, Louisiana;
Robert Jon Cobb, Private First Class, Army, 9 Dec. '47-4 Sept. '68, Iowa;
Roland David Cobb, Lance Corporal, Marine Corps, 25 Nov. '47-29 April '68, Missouri;
Roy William Cobb, Sergeant First Class, Army, 6 Feb. '42-13 Feb. '70, Florida;
Theron Wallace Cobb, Specialist Fourth Class, Army, 18 May '45-24 Nov. '68, Arizona;
Tyler William Cobb, Jr., Specialist Fourth Class, Army, 1 Sept. '48-9 Jan. '68, California;
Willis Cobb, Sergeant First Class, Army, 12 Aug. '37-8 Oct. '68, Ohio.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington, D.C.
Dedicated 13 November 1982.
(Photo by author, 1982)

You've probably heard of the Gibson Girl,
the girl with the droopy eye,
And the haughty head with artistic curls
And the proud little chin held high;
With a calm, fair face of dreamy scorn,
And a general pose to suit----
She's a very fine girl,
But she's quite outclassed
By the girl from the Institute.

Pandora Yearbook, 1920
Lucy Cobb Institute
University of Georgia

Lucy Cobb (1844-1857)
Photo courtesy Bessie Mell Lane

Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Georgia; founded in 1858 in memory of Thomas R. R. Cobb's daughter, Lucy Cobb who died in 1857 at age 13 of scarlet fever. (Photo courtesy L. Milton Leathers III, Athens, Georgia.)

Soldier's Monument, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Designed and built by Cyrus Cobb (1834-1903).
Photo by Author, 1983.

THE STATUE ON THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Having been requested by several citizens to explain, through the Cambridge journals, our conception as embodied in the statue on the Soldiers' Monument, we cheerfully do so, although we had intended that the statue should, in the course of time, explain itself.

Our aim was to produce a statue which should be typical of the citizen soldier, who left his home to do battle for the Union, realizing the solemnity of the conflict in which he was to engage. He has met the fortunes of war with a spirit actuated by one thought,--the salvation of his country. Victory has not excited him to undue exultation, nor has defeat for a moment served to depress him. He has witnessed the slaughter of the foe with pity, and yet has been a terrible antagonist. While unmindful of his own sufferings, he has ever been deeply moved by the sufferings of his comrades. He has shrunk from no carnage, nor has he plunged into danger regardless of the object to be attained. The Rebellion suppressed, he stands in the uniform, not of the North, but of the Union he has helped to preserve, meditating on the fearful strife through which he has passed, --the awful baptism by which his country has been purified,--and with a spirit ready to march again to the front to fight for Liberty at a moment's warning. And then thoughts of his fallen comrades sweep through his mind, and with a tighter clasp of the gun on which he rests, and which has been his inseparable companion during those years of bloodshed, he uncovers his head, and with folded arms contemplates, with a mingling of solemnity, sternness and tender memory, the scenes which these thoughts conjure before his mental eye.

Having embodied these ideas in our small model, we tested them satisfactorily by the best military experience and critical ability. The soldier is not at "parade rest," as many unacquainted with military tactics have supposed. He is at ease, taking such position as suits him

best; and the beholder is at liberty to place him where his fancies may dictate. Regarding the question in an artistic point of view, it is only necessary to remark, that were the cap--now held in the left hand--placed on the head, the visor would cast a shadow in a manner to render the face comparatively expressionless, as seen from the ground.

With respect to the arcade, we would state that this was designed by us to serve somewhat as a temple; and in it we originally drew a sitting statue of the Genius of America, as representing that which ere long will again be universally loved and honored, North and South. It represents that for which those soldiers died to whose memory the Monument has been erected. We would, however, recommend a few years' delay in the placing of what must necessarily remain the central idea of the entire memorial. It seems to us that it would be well to wait till the harmony of North and South being thoroughly restored, an event so grateful to all could be then commemorated by appropriate sculpture.

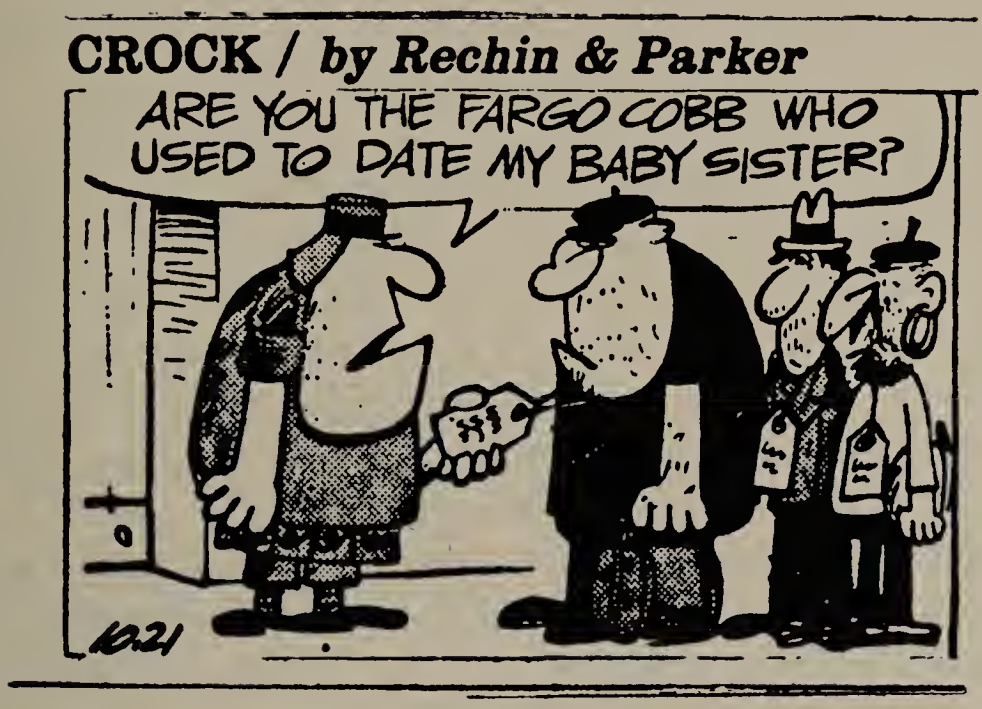
Cyrus and Darius Cobb

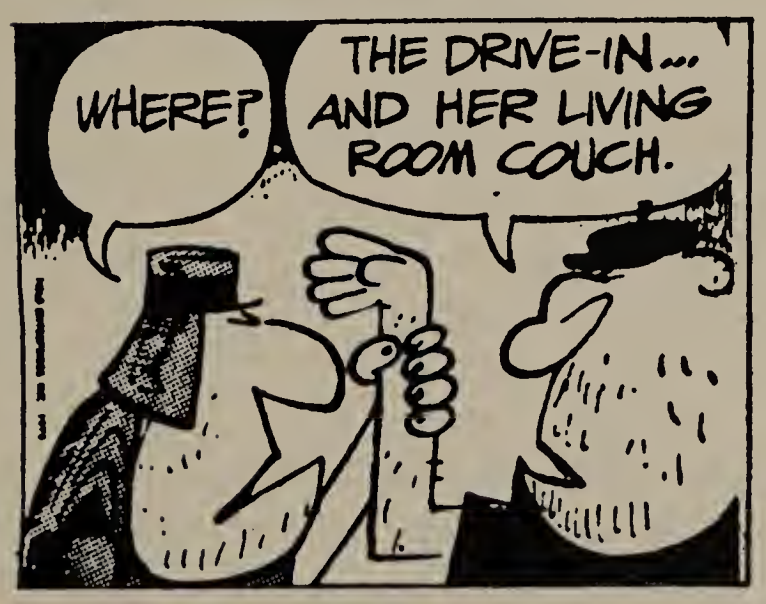
Cobb Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; named for Professor Collier Cobb (1862-1934). Photo by Author, 1983.

John Hancock Tower, Boston, Massachusetts
Design by Henry N. Cobb, Senior partner,
I.M. Pei and Partners, New York. Photo
by Author, 1983.

PART EIGHT

CLOSET SKELETONS





Printed courtesy of Bill Rechin, cartoonist,
The Washington Post.

Each of us is an omnibus on which all of our ancestors ride. But the direction we take and the speed we make depend upon which one of them drives.

Collier Cobb
1862-1934

CLOSET SKELETONS

I rather like the name John Cobb. It has a nice ring to it. The English seem to favor it too; the London telephone directory is full of them. As I recall, there was at least one famous contemporary John Cobb. On 1 September 1947, John Edward Cobb made the cover of Life magazine. This London fur broker and racing car driver was cited for breaking land speed records on the salt flats of Utah. But a not so famous John Cobb of 16th Century Kent lost his seat in the church, among other things, for philandering or just "fooling around." The Archdeacon's Series on Reculver, Kent includes the following item, dated 11 October 1579: "We have conformed our state with the Queenes Majestyes injunctions and we find nothing that craveth reformation but those things followinge: . . . we complyne of the like offence geven by the uncharitable lives of John Cobb, the younger, and Clement Paramoure wife of the said George Paramoure whose reconcelliations for as much as they cannot be procured by no mistrye nor persuasion of our ministre . . . we crave most humbly that they spedely be don by authoritye and by publik ponishment of the partyes offendant . . . . Joshua Huttey, minister; Thomas Hunt, churchwarden." C'est La Vie:

It is written that Sir Thomas Cobb(e) was decapitated at Her Majesty's Tower of London which, if true, would surely be the most genteel of all Cobb closet skeletons.

The Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror over 900 years ago "to inspire fear and trembling in his newly won, hostile and turbulent kingdom." It was here that queens, bishops, and knights were separated from their heads by the axe. Some of the well known among them were: Sir Thomas More (in 1535 for Catholicism), two of Henry VIII's six wives--Anne Boleyn (in 1536 for infidelity) and Catherine Howard (in 1542 for unchastity). Even Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned here for 12 years for conspiracy before being beheaded in 1618 at Westminster.

The account of Thomas Cobb is given in Colonial Families of America, Volume X, page 219, New York, 1932: "Sir Thomas Cobb of England was executed at the Tower of London as an adherent of the Stuart cause; his property was confiscated by the Government and his two daughters sent to convents on the Continent; his sons Augustine and Morgan were also sent to the Continent."

This legend makes titillating copy, but on extensive investigation a somewhat different story evolves: At the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London there is a document--Prisoners of the Tower by A. H. Cook, DCM, MM, BEM, formerly Chief Warder, HM Tower of London, dated 10 September 1959. This document lists all prisoners known to have been in the Tower(s). It can be seen in "the Round Room" by proper and persistent researchers. It shows: (1) in 1554 Thomas Cobham was tried and condemned to death but was subsequently pardoned and released in March of 1554, (2) in 1571 Thomas Cobham was involved in the Ridolfi plot, released in 1571.

Robert Ridolfi was born in Florence, Italy, 18 November 1531. In 1570-71 Ridolfi and his fellow conspirators attempted to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I of England in favor of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. These results were to be secured by the murder of Queen Elizabeth and a Spanish invasion of England. Ridolfi's intentions were exposed in April 1571 when his messenger Charles Baille was arrested at Dover, Kent.

Brian Harrison, currently a yeoman warder at the Tower, advises that Cobham's 1554 incarceration was due to another affair, his involvement in the Wyatt rebellion against Mary Tudor ("Bloody Mary").

In summary, when you visit the Tower of London, go to Beauchamp Tower. There you will find on the wall by a window overlooking "the Tower green" the name of Thomas Cobham, carved in stone by the prisoner himself while awaiting his rendezvous with the axe. But bear in mind that Sir Thomas Cobham was from the noble family of

Cobham, Kent which on occasion used the name "Brooke" but never "Cobb(e)," for the two Kentish families were unrelated.

There was an American Thomas Cobb who had a serious problem. The following entry is recorded in the Bruton and Middleton Parish Register, James City County, Virginia: "Thomas Davis Allis Cobb, a bastard son of Elizabeth Davis, widow of Lewis Davis deceased, was born in 1776." (Now, Thomas Cobb was not a completely irresponsible fellow for at some point between the date of his 1771 York County will and his death in 1774 he married Mrs. Davis. Is he your Thomas? See his pedigree at page 224.)

Most of the early Cobb emigrants from England to the Colony were Yeomen or free men. There is, however, one exception: Daniel Cobb was transported from Newgate Prison to Maryland aboard the ship "Patapscoe Merchant" in April 1733 as an indentured servant. The cause of Daniel Cobb's imprisonment or the seriousness of his crime is unknown. During this period there were some 150 capital crimes for which a man might be imprisoned or sent off to settle the colony. There were, of course, the major ones--murder, arson, treason, etc. There were also crimes of relative insignificance such as sending threatening letters, cutting down trees along an avenue and standing mute when addressed by a person of authority. Some convicts were persons of quality. As a child, George Washington was taught by a convict who had been a schoolmaster in England. One Englishman was sent to America as an indentured servant for seven years for stealing a chicken. It should be noted that the descendants of Daniel Cobb have not been identified in this book.

The skeleton spares no closet. John Cobb, the patriarch of the renowned Georgia family, also came upon hard times. Cobb was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, about 1740 and like a great many Cobbs, he married well. In 1768 he married Mildred Lewis then of Granville County, North Carolina; she was from one of the wealthiest and

most prominent families in the Old Dominion. William B. McCash, a Cobb biographer, discovered that in 1784, John Cobb, with his Virginia kin and associates, speculated extensively in land in Georgia. Cobb already owned thousands of acres in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Some years later he moved permanently to Georgia to manage his holdings in five counties there. Unfortunately, his involvement in politics led to disagreeable controversies and undermined old friendships. At one point, he assaulted two newspaper editors who had printed unfavorable comments about him. He had become financially overextended and plagued with lawsuits. In 1800 he was defeated in a bid for the State Legislature. By 1807 his ruin was complete. On the insistence of a creditor, he was imprisoned in the Jefferson County Jail for four months. With his reputation blemished, he died a few years later a broken man.

At the end of the 18th century down in North Carolina, one of my own kinsmen found himself in "a heap a' trouble." The following was discovered, much to my chagrin, in the "Bastardy bonds and papers" (1771-1909), North Carolina State Archives: State of North Carolina, Edgecombe County--To any lawful officer to execute and return. This day came Dortries Dehority, single woman, before two of the Justices for the said County and made oath that she is with child, which when born will likely be chargeable to our said County and charges Edward Cobb to be the imputed father of the said bastard child. This is to command you on sight to take the body of him, the said Cobb, and cause him to appear before us or any two Justices for the said County and there to be dealt with as the law directs in such cases . . . . Given under our hands and seals this 8th day of December 1794. (sic) Signed: Joseph Pender & Elnathan Tartt, Court Justices. On 27 December 1794, Edward Cobb and friend Benjamin Williams appeared before Justice Pender and paid 150 pounds to guarantee the presence of Edward Cobb for trial at the Tarboro Court House on the "last Monday in February." The finding of the Court is unknown.

The following bizarre pedigree fissure was told by Irwin S. Cobb, not by Robert L. Ripley as a "believe it or not." Cobb in his book Exit Laughing tells a not totally convincing story of his grandfather's revelation:

Thinking back, I can summon up a coherent vision of that autumnal afternoon and two sitting together on a log, the octogenarian and the sapling in his early teens at the edge of a cypress slash above a little lazy by-creek which loafed along at the back side of my grandfather's shorn tobacco patch. He began, as usual, without preamble. He said:

"One of my father's older brothers took up with a Cherokee squaw. This was soon after he came out to Kentucky, about the time the Revolutionary War ended. I don't know whether he married her. It was a thing the family didn't talk about afterward, although, back yonder, there was a lot of that sort of thing going on. By this Indian woman my uncle had a son who was named Nathaniel Saunders, but while he still was a shaver people took to calling him Bull Saunders: he had such a fierce temper and was so strong physically. Even in a country as raw and rough as that was, he had a hard reputation, from boyhood on up. This is hearsay with me. He was gone from those parts when I came along.

"The explanation was that, to get rid of him, he'd been sent off as a student to West Point soon after West Point was founded. According to the same story, he made a showing up there on at least two counts--his aptitude at military strategy and his quarrelsome disposition. He hadn't been there more than a year or two, they said, when he got into real trouble. The daughter of a man who ran a ferry between Garrison and the Point told her father Cadet Saunders had been intimate with her and the father made threats. A few days later the ferryman's body was found in the Hudson River with the head battered in. That's the next chapter in the tale as I myself got it much later on. Naturally suspicion fell on young Saunders. On the eve of being arrested, he

disappeared after telling a classmate that he wasn't guilty, but since nobody liked him he wouldn't stand a ghost of a show to prove his innocence. His father's race had cast him out; he had no friends, was to everybody a wood's colt and a mongrel. All right then, if America was going to cast him out, he'd devote the rest of his life to hating the whole breed of Americans and getting even with them. First thing though was to get away.

"That wouldn't be hard. All he had to do was climb the mountains behind West Point and strike off into the wild country to the southwest. Most of it was still Indian country. He was swarthy and black-haired. He spoke at least one Indian language, probably had smatterings of others. He'd get along in the deep woods if anybody could.

"Now then, here's a wide gap in the sequence. We've got to jump to the year 1836 when the Texans under Sam Houston captured the infamous Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto. Although Santa Anna was a prisoner of the new Republic of Texas, the Texans, by some mysterious means, induced the United States Government to take over custody of him. With a guard of dragoons he was carried across country to Washington and later was sent back on a naval vessel to Mexico. If you'll read up on him you'll find he was a dictator and once or twice a president of Mexico and in at least two campaigns was commander-in-chief of her armies and finally died somewhere down there in obscurity and disgrace. He was one of the greediest, cruelest men that ever lived on this continent, I reckon, but he was a scientific soldier and a genius in his twisted way, and he left his mark in history . . . ."

A more serious skeleton closet came out of antebellum Georgia. The second man to be legally executed in Fulton County, Georgia, was John Cobb, Jr., for the murder of Samuel B. Landrum on 8 April 1858.

Landrum, a man of about sixty, had come from his home in Carroll County to Atlanta to sell some cotton. He sold his cotton and left Atlanta on the afternoon of 8 April in his carry-all drawn by a single mule. Three youths from Atlanta, John Cobb, Radford Crockett and Gabriel Jones, were under the impression that Landrum had $600 on his person from the sale of the cotton. They jumped Landrum in his carry-all and hit him on the head with a "slung-shot." They then dragged him, fatally injured, into the woods near the present site of the federal prison. For all their trouble, they found only a dollar and a half on him. Landrum had put the remainder in the bank.

Crockett confessed and was hanged in June 1858. Jones, on advice of counsel, plea bargained and was given a life sentence. Cobb entered a plea of not guilty but was convicted on circumstantial evidence. When the jury foreman brought in the verdict of guilty, "Cobb's eagle eye never quailed and there was not a tremor in his muscles." He refused an offer to see a minister, "I don't want any of that sniveling around me." After a review of his case by the Supreme Court, he was hanged on 8 July 1859. Cobb, like Crockett and Jones, had come from poor but religious and respectable parents.

Jones was released from prison in 1864 for service in a convict company, as a last-ditch effort by Georgians to halt Sherman's march to the sea. Jones fought bravely against federal troops but eventually escaped. He was last heard of in 1888 where it was said that he was living "up North" under an assumed name as a Christian citizen.

It is true that the Cobbs came to America before the Mayflower made its maiden voyage to Plymouth, but they are a small family, less than 200,000 heads of families, in a nation of millions. Yet they seem to have infiltrated every facet of society from boardrooms to bedrooms. Such was the case of Augusta Adams Cobb, "a beautiful woman from a long line of New England string savers."

Augusta Adams married Henry Cobb of Boston and they had seven children. Some say they were a happy family, others say there was another woman. But that was before Brigham Young came to Boston in search of converts and whatever. For on 2 November 1843, Augusta Adams Cobb became the fifth of Brigham Young's twenty-seven wives.

In 1856 Benjamin Ferris wrote a "Victorian account" of Mrs. Cobb's plight in Utah and the Mormons:

The wives of Young "become thorough-paced strumpets, and, when they are too old for use, are noted devotees. A fair type of this class is Mrs. Cobb . . . . This woman was living in Boston with her husband and family when Brigham Young visited the city as a missionary. He was at that time a good looking man, and Madam Cobb made up her mind that to aid Brigham in building up a celestial kingdom was far preferable to the humdrum of her domestic duties. She accordingly raced off, taking two children . . . was divorced from her husband, and afterward duly sealed to Brigham. She was the reigning sultana for a time, and queened it with a high hand; but he finally tired of her . . . she now talks solemnly of being sealed to Joseph Smith and other dead prophets. Her daughter, in the meantime, has grown up handsome in face and accomplished in the peculiar graces of Mormondom."

Brigham Young died a millionaire in 1877 and provided generously for his surviving wives and children. Augusta Cobb's share was a valuable piece of property in the center of the city and $75 per month, a sizable sum for the time. She spent her remaining years isolated and ostracized from her Boston family. She was buried in Brigham Young's cemetery plot along with the other wives.

Ty Cobb said a number of things in his lifetime but nothing more seriously than "the Cobbs cry easy." His tears were not without just cause. Cobb was abundantly successful in all of his professional undertakings, but his personal life was filled with bitterness and tragedy. In

1947, he divorced Charlotte Lombard, his wife of 39 years and the mother of his five children, but this was the least of his problems. His entire adult life was scarred by the mysterious death of his father, W. Herschel Cobb. Long after he had retired from active life, he told John McCallum (his biographer), "my father had his head blown off with a shot gun when I was only 18 years old--and by my own mother."

On 9 August 1905, Royston Record (Royston, Georgia) carried the story of "the only man Tyrus Raymond Cobb would ever love":

"Ex-Senator and County School Commissioner W. H. Cobb of Royston was fatally shot last night by his wife. It seems that he came home late in the night and was mistaken for a burglar. He was unconscious until his death at 1:30 this morning.

Mr. Cobb was shot twice, one shot taking effect in the head, the other in the abdomen. A coroner's investigation is under way."

Royston Record, 10 August 1905:

"The coroner's jury in the case of the homicide of County School Commissioner W. H. Cobb, formed a verdict of voluntary manslaughter against Mrs. W. H. Cobb today and ordered her arrest tomorrow. The warrant was held up until after the funeral today. Witnesses were introduced who testified that there was a considerable interval between the shots, sufficient time for a person to walk back and forth across the room. Dr. J. O. McCrary, the first physician on the scene, produced a revolver and rock found in the coat pocket of the deceased.

Mr. Cobb had gone to a farm he owns near town and left his buggy and walked through the fields back into Royston. He was seen on the street at about 10 o'clock, but seemed, it is claimed, to hide his identity.

It is said that sensational developments will follow the investigation into the killing of ex-Senator Cobb by his wife. According to statements made in this city today, Mr. Cobb had received notice about two weeks ago that he had better watch his home. Before the night of the tragedy, it is alleged that there had been more than one disagreement between himself and his wife and owing to the various rumors it is expected that sensational developments will follow.

Mrs. Cobb's statements that she mistook her husband for a burglar are doubted by many. No other person, as far as is known, was seen at the Cobb home on the night of the shooting.

Royston Record, 12 August 1905:

Mrs. W. H. Cobb, who was arrested under the coroner's warrant, charging her with voluntary manslaughter in killing her husband, whom she allegedly mistook for a burglar, quickly gave the $7,000 bond required by Justice Jordan. The court to which this is returnable will be held the fourth Tuesday in September.

Paul and Florence Cobb, children of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, said in an interview that they were much surprised to see the sensational reports in regards to family differences between their parents. Paul said that the domestic relations between his father and mother were most pleasant and that rumors to the contrary are absolutely untrue.

The intricacies of what finally happened to the case remain a mystery. The newspapers carried little of the story after the initial, sensational reports. What is known is that the case never reached the courts, and the case was quietly forgotten.

There are other skeletons lurking in closets that are yet to see the light of day, for Cobbs like others are not a perfect clan. If you know of one it may be appropriate to file them in a category of things to forget. As someone once said:

"If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd
A leader of men marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud,
Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away,
In a closet, and guarded and kept from the day,
In the dark, and whose sudden display
Would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out the smile or least way annoy
A fellow or cause any gladness to cloy,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it."

PART NINE

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Eventually, every family historian has to come to grip with fundamentals--family relationships. Everything else, though relevant, is entertaining filler. Determining who begot whom over a period of three to five hundred years requires more than a superficial overview and a dogged adherence to family legend. One friend and kinsman wrote to me a few years ago: "The Cobbs around these parts are a pretty self-satisfied crowd, feeling apparently that the Cobb myth has fairly well taken a shape that they know and recognize, and with which they are content to live here on out. Adders and detractors need not apply."

Thanks to the 1850 U.S. census, we can accurately determine the identity of our great-grandparents. Beyond this point, in the absence of original source material, we are dealing with probabilities predicated on circumstantial evidence. Under these circumstances, the validity of the results are directly related to the evidence available and the skill of the analyst. This author has a monopoly on neither.

Thus, the succeeding charts/diagrams depict the author's best judgment of family relationships at the time of publication. Accepting the premise that a "picture is worth a thousand words" (and several hundred pages), charts have been substituted for the narrative normally found in family histories. Most family lines or connecting points to the early Cobb immigrants are shown. For those that have been missed, blank pages have been interspaced between pedigrees for family additions and notes as appropriate. Each pedigree chart contains a material source identification number "keyed" to the principal source(s) in the text bibliography.

To facilitate use and interpretation of the diagrams, the following information or legend is furnished:

All surnames are Cobb or Cobbs, except where spouses are shown.

Locations indicate place of birth, death, will or most recorded activity.

Dates are actual or best estimates, without differentiation.

Dotted Lines (- - - -) identify probable but controversial relationships.

Unbroken lines (_____) identify highly probable, established relationships.

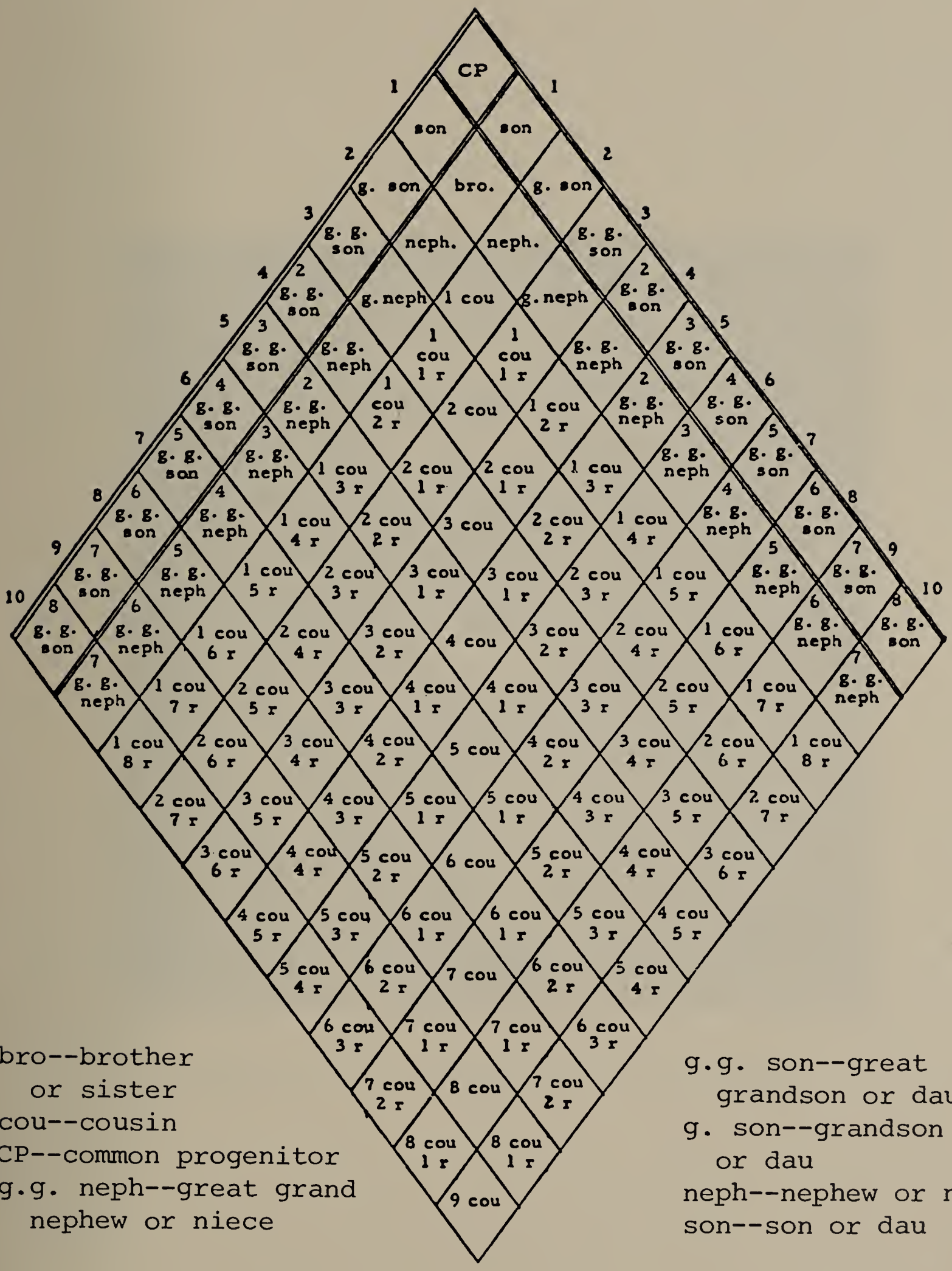
Asterisks (*) identify individuals discussed in some detail in the text.

Abbreviations: b-born, d-death, k-killed, m-married, m_1-married first, m_2-married second, etc., div.-divorced, KG-Knight of the Garter.

Now, suppose you want to figure your relationship to a distant cousin (see the following diamond-shaped chart): Let us say, for example, you are four generations removed from a common progenitor (or his second great grandson). Your distant cousin is six generations removed (or his fourth great grandson). To determine your relationship to this distant cousin, enter the left column at "4" and the right column at "6." Note the point where they cross or intersect: read--3Cou-2R; you are third cousins, twice removed. Use as many personal examples or problems as are needed to become familiar with the procedure. It can become a Godsend in determining who is kin to whom and to what degree. As a personal example, what is my relationship to Collier Cobb, Sr. (1862-1934)? First find the common ancestor--James Lang Cobb (1812-1858), Collier's Grandfather, my Great Grandfather. Place the common ancestor/progenitor at the top of the "diamond." Enter at points "2" and "3"; find

lines of intersection: relationship--first cousin, once removed. Continuing the fun, what is my relationship to Ava Gardner, the movie star? From charts 23, 26, and 32 find the common ancestor--Edward Cobb (1748-1817), then enter points "5" on each side of the "diamond," result --fourth cousin.

Relationship Chart



bro--brother
or sister
cou--cousin
CP--common progenitor
g.g. neph--great grand
nephew or niece

g.g. son--great
grandson or dau
g. son--grandson
or dau
neph--nephew or niece
son--son or dau

Courtesy The Everton Publishers, Inc., Logan, Utah

COBB
ROYAL CONNECTIONS

Edward I of England (1239-1307)

EDWARD I (1239-1307)

As with other mortals, there are good kings and bad kings. If "blood will tell," descent from Edward I and III bodes well for any clan, for they were good kings. Edward II was another matter. This rather strange gentleman is one the English would prefer to forget.

Even by design, Cobbs could not have chosen a royal antecedent that was a more superb statesman and soldier than King Edward I of England.

Edward I was born in 1239, the son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence. As a child his hair was said to be "silver-fair, darkening gradually to brown and finally impressively white." He was nicknamed "Longshanks," an appropriate name for a big man with long legs set "far apart" from much time spent on horseback. Even as an old man he stood "straight as a palm."

Edward ascended the throne in 1272 on the death of his father, a weak and unpredictable monarch. He married first Eleanor of Castille by whom he had three sons and five daughters. He married second Margaret of France who gave him two sons and one daughter.

Before Edward came to the throne, English law was a mixture of unalterable laws of the Church and unwritten Anglo Saxon law modified by Norman feudal law. He changed all of this and began the system of statute or enacted law. Edward earned the name, "the father of the English parliament." He formed a model parliament which for the first time included commoners as well as nobility. It was a body more representative of the people and as such became the center for the conduct of public business.

Edward's ambition was to rule an undivided nation--to bring Wales and Scotland under English rule. By the skillful use of military power, particularly naval, he was able to conquer Wales and keep them in a tolerable state of order during the period 1277-1282. But in his lifetime, he was never able to subdue the implacable Scots. The epitaph on his tomb at Westminster records his noble failure in Scotland: "Here lies Edward the Hammer of the Scots." Edward I died in 1307 at age sixty-eight leading his armies against the Scottish conspiracy.

If Edward had a real failure, his greatest was his son Edward II, a feeble and perverted monarch who did nothing to carry on his father's good work. Edward II, after 20 years of corrupt rule, was brutally murdered September 1327 in Berkeley Castle prison by the customary method of execution for a proven sodomite--a thrust to the appropriate area with a heated iron.

EDWARD I (1272-1307)
King of England

JOHN (d. 1307)
m. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester
↓
Margeret (d. 1342)
m. HUGH, Lord d'Audley
↓
Margaret
m. Sir RALPH STAFFORD, KG
↓
HUGH, Earl of Stafford, KG
↓
Margaret
m. Sir RALPH NEVILLE, KG
↓
Margaret
m. RICHARD, Lord le Scrope
↓
Sir HENRY, Lord Le Scrope
↓
Margaret
m. JOHN BERNARD, Sr.
↓
JOHN BERNARD, Jr.
↓
JOHN BERNARD, III
↓
FRANCIS BERNARD, SR.
↓
FRANCIS BERNARD, Jr.
↓
Col. WILLIAM BERNARD of Va.
↓
Lucy
m. Dr. EDMUND GWYNNE
↓
Lucy
m. THOMAS READE
↓
Mildred Reade
m. PHILIP ROOTES
↓
THOMAS READE ROOTES, Sr.
m. Maria Smith
↓
THOMAS READE ROOTES, Jr.
m. Sarah Battaile
↓
Sarah Robinson Rootes
m. JOHN ADDISON COBB (1783-1885)

THOMAS (d. 1338) Earl of Norfolk
↓
Margaret (d. 1400)
m. JOHN DE SEGRAVE
↓
Elizabeth
m. JOHN DE MOWBRAY
↓
Margery
m. Sir JOHN DE WELLES
↓
EUDO DE WELLES
↓
Sir LIONEL, Baron of Gainsby
↓
Margaret
m. Sir THOMAS DYMOKE
↓
Sir ROBERT DYMOKE
↓
Sir EDWARD DYMOKE
↓
Frances
m. Sir THOMAS WINDEBANK
↓
Mildred
m. ROBERT READE
↓
GEORGE READE of Va.
m. Elizabeth Martaiu
↓
Mildred Reade
m. AUGUSTINE WARNER, Jr.
↓
Elizabeth Warner
m. JOHN LEWIS
↓
CHARLES LEWIS
m. Mary Howell
↓
HOWELL LEWIS
m. Mary Willis
↓
Mildred Lewis
m. JOHN COBB

Bibliography Item 3

Edward III of England (1312-1377)

EDWARD III (1312-1377)

Edward III was born in 1312--the product of an inept, homosexual father (Edward II) and a treacherous mother, Isabelle, the daughter of Philip IV of France.

Isabelle and Roger Mortimer, her Parisian lover, with the aid of the French Army and English barons, deposed Edward II in 1326 and put his son Edward III on the throne. It would seem to be the perfect combination to produce a psychopathic king, but it was not to be. Edward III's reign was one of the most popular and successful in English history. He was a strong, decent, intelligent ruler and the most likeable of the Plantagenet Kings.

In 1329, he married Philippa of Hainault who bore him six sons and five daughters. One of Edward's sons was the "slightly sinister" John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. John of Gaunt (family name "Beaufort") first married Blanche, a descendant of Henry III. He next married Costanza of Castile, who like Blanche died young.

Early in his life John of Gaunt took as his mistress--Katherine Swinford (Catherine Swynford, born de Roet) from a lower social order. She gave him four "remarkable" but illegitimate children. The Cobb connection is from one of these bastard children--Joan Beaufort, who married Sir Ralph Neville. John of Guant finally married Katherine Swinford in 1397. Their children were "legitimated" by Richard II, Edward III's successor.

Edward III gained status as a king and the love of his subjects by his courage and astuteness. A chronicler once wrote: "The English will never love or honour their King,

unless he be victorious and a lover of arms and war against neighbors, and especially such neighbors as are greater and richer than themselves." (One is reminded of the recent English expedition to the Falklands, and the meteoric rise in popularity of the Prime Minister, whereby her name was affirmed "The Iron Lady.")

Edward III earned the respect of his subjects through victories in war with France that was to last a hundred years: Sluys (1340) a sea battle that gave England control of the channel; Crecy (1346) and Poitiers (1356) demonstrated the supremacy of English long-bowmen over armoured, mounted French Knights, a superiority which was to last until the end of his reign.

It was under this Edward's reign that the defeated Anglo-Saxons and conquering Normans had finally come together to make an English people. With this unity emerged a magnificent language with all the richness of the two cultures.

The bubonic plague (1348-1350) which destroyed half the population of England and undermined the nation's military strength was the great disaster of his time. After a reign of fifty years, Edward III died a tired and troubled man. He rests in Westminster Abbey.

CHART #6

EDWARD III (1327-1377) m. Philippa of Hainhault (d. 1369)

↓

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, KG (d. 1399)
m_3 Katherine Swinford (d. 1403)

↓

Joan Beaufort (d. 1440) m_2 SIR RALPH NEVILLE (d. 1425)

↓

RICHARD NEVILLE, Earl of Salisbury
m. Alice Montacute (d. 1462)

↓

Alice Neville m. Lord HENRY FITZHUGH (d. 1472)

↓

Elizabeth Fitzhugh m. LORD NICHOLAS VAUX of Harrowdene

↓

Katherine Vaux m. Sir GEORGE THROCKMORTON

↓

Sir ROBERT THROCKMORTON m. Muriel Berkeley

↓

Katherine Throckmorton m. HENRY NORWOOD

↓

WILLIAM NORWOOD of Leckhampton (d. 1623)
m. Elizabeth Lygon 1569

↓

RICHARD NORWOOD (b. 1575) m. Elizabeth Stuard

↓

WILLIAM NORWOOD (b. England) m. Lydia, Surry Co., VA

↓

Lydia Norwood m. JOHN SOWERBY (1670-1727)

↓

Jane Sowerby m. Captain JOHN DEBERRY (d. 1762),
(d. 1762), Northampton Co., N.C.

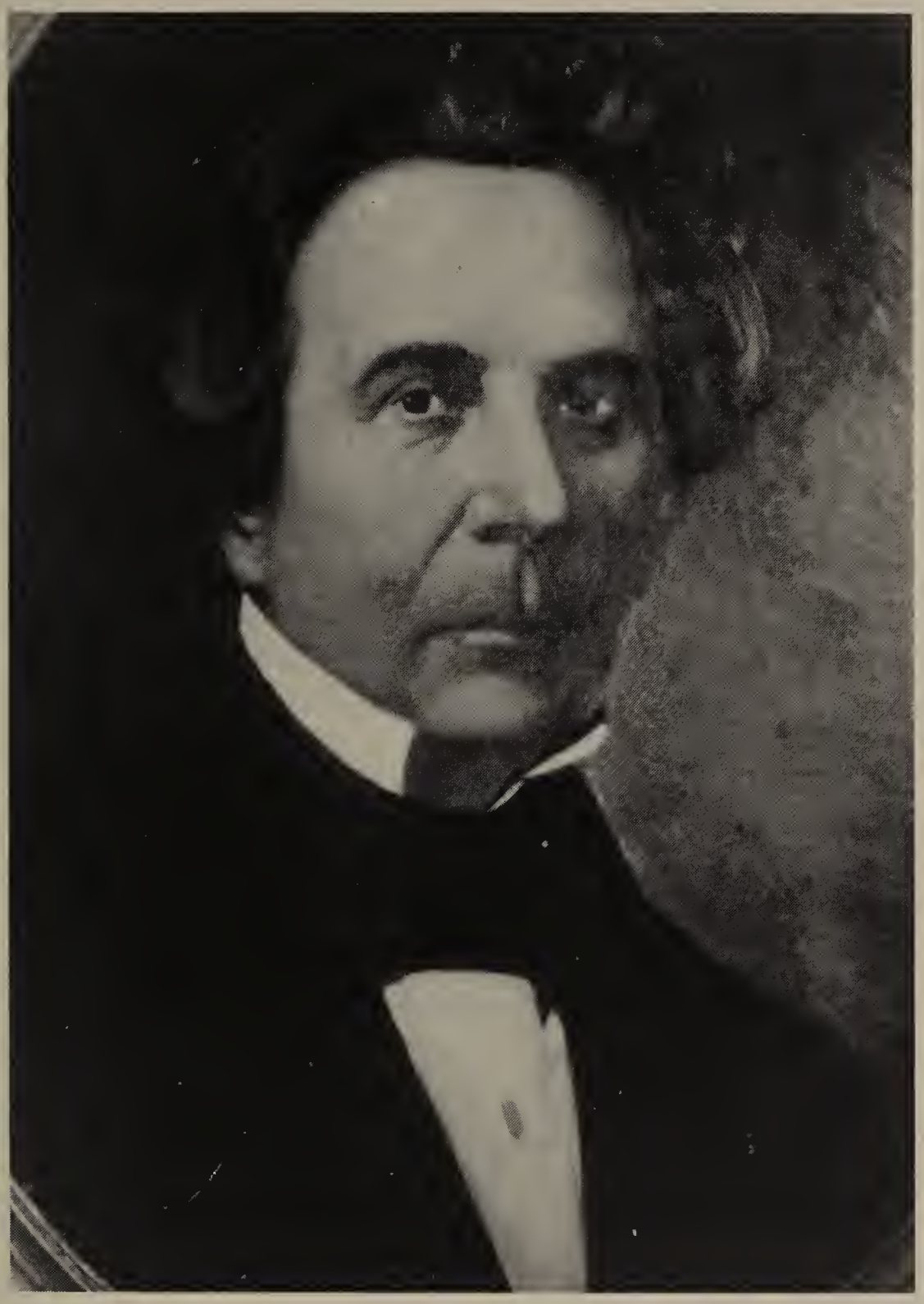
↓

Mary DeBerry m. ROBERT COBB (1707-1767),
Northampton Co., N.C.

Bibliography Item 2

THE WASHINGTON CONNECTION

Washington Arms



John Cobb Washington (1801-1889)

Photo courtesy W. Blount Stewart, Washington, D.C.

THE WASHINGTON CONNECTION

George Washington knew very little of his ancestors. Perhaps it was because his father, Augustine Washington, died when he was eleven years old and his grandfather, Lawrence Washington, died 34 years before he was born. In 1792 in response to Sir Isaac Heard, who had been studying the ancestral records of the Washingtons in England, he wrote, "This is a subject to which I confess I have paid very little attention." And a few years later to a nephew, inquiring of Washington origins, he expressed even more disinterest: "I have not the least solicitude to trace our ancestry."

Although Washington had little interest in his origins, he had more than a casual interest in the Washington coat of arms. He advised Sir Isaac Heard that the arms that he (Heard) had traced to his ancestor, Robert Washington of Sulgrave Manor, were the same as the one used by the Virginia Family except a "griffin" was used as a crest instead of an English "raven." Indicative of Washington's fascination with his coat of arms, he altered the shield to that of an elaborate Chippendale design and surrounded it with foliations of wheat and other emblems of the farm. He displayed these "personalized" arms over the mantel in his blue parlor, on his sterling and personal possessions. During his first term as President, he used a variation of the Washington arms on his stationary. He made no changes in the motto of the coat of arms--"Exitus Acta Probat," often incorrectly translated to "The end justifies the means." The correct interpretation, "The result is the test of the actions," was a fitting motto for the man himself.

Had Washington had more "solicitude" to trace his ancestry, he would have learned that he had a North Carolina connection. This is the way it was: There were three Washingtons who emigrated from England to Colonial America--Col. John Washington (1632-1677), the patriarch of the President's Family to Westmoreland County,

Virginia, in 1656; Lawrence Washington (1635-1677) to Essex County, Virginia in 1677; and John Washington (1632-1660) to Surry County, Virginia, in 1658.

John Washington (1632-1660) emigrated first to Barbados (in 1650) and subsequently to Surry County (in 1658) where he married Mary Flood, the daughter of Col. John Flood who had made it to Virginia by 1610. John Washington, the immigrant ancestor of the North Carolina Washingtons, was the great, great grandson of Sir John Washington (1591-1668) of Thrapston who was knighted by James I in 1623. Sir John Washington was the brother of the Reverend Lawrence Washington (1602-1652), Rector of Purleigh, the great, great grandfather of George Washington.

The Cobb connection came four generations after the union of immigrant John Washington and Mary Flood in 1658. It occurred with the marriage of descendant John Washington (1768-1837) to Elizabeth Heritage Cobb (1780-1858), daughter of Captain Jesse Cobb and Elizabeth Heritage in Lenoir County, North Carolina. The son of this union, John Cobb Washington, became the fourth cousin of the President, twice removed.

John Cobb Washington (1801-1889) followed his father as the second postmaster of Kinston, North Carolina (in 1831). In his lifetime he accumulated a sizeable fortune. At one time he owned most of the land of North Kinston, where he built a mansion named "Vernon" for Mount Vernon. In 1855 he was the successful bidder for the construction of the railroad between Kinston and Goldsboro, North Carolina; three years later the first train began running. In 1861, John Cobb Washington represented Lenoir County at the "Secession Convention," which separated North Carolina from the Union. In keeping with the Cobb-Washington tradition, John Cobb Washington married well. In 1827 he married first Mary Bond, daughter of Southey Bond and Ann Cannon. Their first daughter, Mary Bond Washington, married Major William Augustus Blount, son of General William Augustus Blount and Nancy Haywood.

Following the death of Mary Bond, he married Mrs. Susan Peyton White, and thirdly Julia Peyton, daughter of General Bernard Peyton of Virginia. John Cobb Washington was buried at "Vernon," his Kinston home, on 5 December 1889.

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON of Sulgrave
and Brington (d. 1616) m. Margaret
Butler, descendant of King Edward I.

SIR JOHN WASHINGTON of Thrapston
(1591-1668) m. Mary Curtis.

JOHN WASHINGTON, JR. (1623-1660)
b. England, Barbados 1650-1658,
m. Mary Flood, Surry Co., VA, 1658,
dau. of Col. John Flood (in VA 1610).

RICHARD WASHINGTON (1660-1725)
m. Elizabeth Jordon, Surry Co., 1682

JAMES WASHINGTON (1695-1766)
m. Joyce Nicholson, Surry Co.,
removed to Bertie Co., NC, 1740.

JOHN WASHINGTON III (1720-1768)
m. Sarah Inman, Northhampton Co., NC, 1767.

JOHN WASHINGTON IV (1768-1837)

m. Elizabeth Heritage Cobb
dau. of Capt. Jesse Cobb,
Lenoir Co., NC, 1799.

Susannah Sara Washington (1816-1890)
m. Gov. William A. Graham 1836
Mary Anne Gartha Washington (1824-1888)
m. Major Joseph M. Graham (1845)
JOHN COBB WASHINGTON (1801-1889)
m_1 Mary Bond, Lenoir Co., 1827
m_2 Mrs. Susan Peyton White
m_3 Julia Peyton dau. of General
Bernard Peyton of VA.

REV. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (1602-1652)
M.A. Brasenose College, Oxford,
Rector of Purleigh, Essex, England
m. Amphillis Twigden (d. 1655).

COL. JOHN WASHINGTON (1632-1677)
Emigrated to Virginia 1656
m_1 Ann Pope dau. of Col.
Nathaniel Pope 1658
m_2 Ann Brodhurst Brett
m_3 Mrs. Frances Appleton
Westmoreland Co., VA

MAJOR LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (1659-1698)
Westmoreland Co., VA., m. Mildred
dau. of Col. Augustine Warner of
Warner Hall, Gloucester Co., VA

AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON (1694-1743)
m_1 Jane Butler (1699-1728)
m_2 Mary Ball (1708-1789)
dau. of Col. Joseph Ball, 1731.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)
born Wakefield, Westmoreland Co.,
acquired Mt. Vernon 1752, m.
Martha Custis, daughter of
John Dandridge and widow of
Daniel Parke Custis 1759.

Bibliography Items 4 & 7

THE POCAHONTAS CONNECTION

Pocahontas (1595-1617)
Photo courtesy the Library of Congress

THE POCAHONTAS CONNECTION

This chapter in history began in the summer of 1612. The Virginia Company, short of money to aid the hard-pressed Colonists, sent out a ship on a very "dubious and dangerous" mission. She was the Treasurer, under the command of the remarkable Captain Samuel Argall. The Treasurer, which had returned from England to Virginia, was not a ship built solely for carrying passengers to the New World. It carried fourteen cannon and sixty musketeers well trained for sea service with the know-how to board a ship over the side fore and aft.

To relieve the acute distress of the Jamestown settlements, Sir Thomas Dale commandeered the ship, captain and crew to obtain provisions from the Indians along the James and the rivers to the north by trade or if necessary by force of arms.

Additionally as a measure to strengthen the colonists' bargaining position with the Powhatan Indians, a plan was formed to abduct the Chief's favorite daughter--Pocahontas. Learning that Pocahontas was visiting along the Potomac, Argall hastily moved his ship up the Potomac into the region where the Indian Princess had been sighted. On 13 April 1613, she was lured aboard for what was ostensibly to be a tour of the ship. After dinner in Captain Argall's quarters, the accompanying Indian party went ashore leaving Pocahontas as a prisoner aboard. That evening, the Treasurer lifted anchor and set sail for Jamestown with her prize cargo for Sir Thomas Dale and Sir Thomas Gates, the ranking officials then present.

Again Captain Argall quickly put the Treasurer in trim and made ready for a continuation of his "secret mission." In May 1613, he cleared the James River entrance and shortly thereafter brought his magnificent ship into the coastal waters of what is now near Southwest Harbor, Maine. With his "cannons

blazing," he took the French completely by surprise. The French bases there were looted and plundered. Before his winter return to Jamestown, Argall continued his "sacking" of French settlements all along the northern coast. It took Argall nearly a month to brave the icy gales and to make the Jamestown port with a rich cargo of wheat, clothing, horses and working tools, a Godsend for the Virginians.

Pocahontas, "the graceful young woman with alert dark eyes," faired well in captivity. She was placed in the care of Reverend Alexander Whitaker who took her to his farm near Henrico. There she was taught the ways of the English--their language, clothes, manners and religion. In the spring of 1614, Reverend Whitaker received her renunciation of paganism, and her confession of the Christian faith. He renamed her Rebecca and welcomed her into the Church of England.

While a hostage in Henrico, the teenage Pocahontas became intimately acquainted with a twenty-eight year old widower named John Rolfe. Rolfe's principal interest was to establish a tobacco business in Virginia; however, he had lost his wife and only child in the Bermuda ship wreck. He survived the ordeal and made his way to Virginia in 1610. John Rolfe was an educated man from a prominent, old English family. His ancestors had come to England from Scandinavia long before the arrival of William the Conqueror. It is said that "he was a handsome man, a little over average height, with brownish hair streaked with gold, gray eyes, and the short nose that was the distinguishing feature of the Rolfe family.

To shorten the story a bit, Rolfe received permission from Sir Thomas Dale to take Pocahontas as his second wife. They were married in a flower-decorated church in Jamestown 5 April 1614. After the marriage, Rolfe and his new bride settled on the shores of the James between Henrico and the Bermuda Hundred on land given to them as a wedding present by Chief Powhatan. With this

union, Powhatan's war with the white man came to an end, at least for awhile.

For Cobb historians there are two important observations to be made about the events surrounding this near fairy tale. First of all from this record of dates and history, the Treasurer arrived from England in the summer of 1612. From 1612-1614, the ship and its crew were fully occupied in their secret missions in Colonial waters, with no indication of a return voyage to England during this period. This being the case, it would be logical to conclude that Joseph Cobb (1588-1654), the emigrant (if correctly recorded as being transported on the Treasurer in 1613) must have in some way been associated with Capt. Argall and his unusual exploits.

Secondly, the area in which John Rolfe and Pocahontas made their home, between Henrico and the Bermuda Hundred, is near the area called "Cobbs," named for the emigrant Ambrose Cobb (1603-1656) who received a land grant there in 1639. It is in this area that the Cobbs, Bollings and Burtons lived and flourished for two centuries. Thus, we have a clearer understanding of the union of the descendants of Pocahontas and those of Ambrose Cobb.

JOHN ROLFE (1585-1632)
m_2 1614 Pocahontas (1595-1617)
Jamestown, VA.

↓

THOMAS ROLFE (b. 1615)
m. Jane Poythress
England

↓

Jane Rolfe (d. 1676)
m. ROBERT BOLLING (1646-1709)
Chesterfield Co., VA

↓

JOHN BOLLING (1676-1729)
m. Mary Kennon
Cobbs, Chesterfield Co., VA

↓

JOHN BOLLING (1700-1757)
m. Elizabeth Blair (d. 1775)
Cobbs, Chesterfield Co., VA.

↓

ROBERT BOLLING (1738-1769)
m_1 Mary Burton
Chesterfield Co., VA.

↓

LINNAEUS BOLLING (1773-1836)
m. Mary Markham
Chesterfield Co., VA.

↓

Mary Bolling
m. JOHN LEWIS COBB, Jr.
Bedford Co., VA.

AMBROSE COBB (1603-1656)
m. 1625 Ann White (b. 1608)
York Co., VA.

↓

ROBERT COBB (1627-1682)
m. Elizabeth Thorpe (1634-1684)
York Co., VA

↓

AMBROSE COBB (1662-1718)
m. Elizabeth Pinckett (b. 1666)
York Co., VA

↓

JOHN COBB (1691-1758)
Chesterfield Co., VA

↓

EDMUND COBB (d. 1799)
m. Sarah Lewis
Bedford Co., VA.

↓

JOHN LEWIS COBB, SR.
m. Susannah Hammer
Bedford Co., VA.

↓

JOHN LEWIS COBB, JR.
m. Mary Bolling
Bedford Co., VA.

↓

Bolling Cobb

Bibliography Items 12 & 14

DESCENDANTS OF

JOSEPH COBB, THE IMMIGRANT

CHART #9

JOSEPH COBB (1588-1654) m. 1609 Elizabeth (1589-1656)
Isle of Wight Co., VA

JOSEPH (1610-1653)
Benjamin (b. 1612)
Elizabeth (b. 1626)
NICHOLAS (1628-1686) m. Susan Howard
PHAROAH (1624-1701) m. Ann
Isle of Wight Co., VA

Elizabeth m. Richard Hutchins

See Chart #20

JOSEPH (1680-1752) m. Susannah
Northampton Co., VA

BENJAMIN (1705-1793)
Washington Co., TN

JOSEPH (1700-1777) m. Catherine Whitehead
Northampton Co., NC

ROBERT (1707-1767) m. Mary DeBerry
Northampton Co., NC

William (d. 1757)

Mary (b. 1735) m. HENRY MASSENGILL
Pharoah
*WILLIAM (1723-1803) m.
Barsheba Whitehead
Knox Co., TN

See Chart #10

Joseph
Penelope
Frederick
Arthur
Pharoah
Charles
William

Robert
Jane
Ella
Bella
John
Absalom
Priscilla
Sarah
*JESSE (1729-1807) m. Elizabeth Heritage
*STEPHEN (1735-1785) m. Patience Bridgers

See Chart # 12

See Chart #18

WILLIAM (1746-1796) m. Martha Boone
Penelope m. Hal Massengill
PHAROAH (1752-1841) m. Barsheba Whitehead
Hawkins Co., TN

Richard Caswell (1781-1811)
m. Rebecca Buckingham
Arthur (1780-1818) m. Alicey Massengill
William (1783-1839) m. Isabella Cooper
Catherine (1776-1854) m. Julius Conner
Barsheba (1797-1856) m. Absalom Kyle
Jesse (1799-1863) m. Leanah Cox

Joseph
Etheldred
Frederick
Eliza
Fannie

Bibliography Items 6, 9, 10, 11, & 13

From Chart #9

Mary Cobb (b. 1735) m. 1755 HENRY MASSENGILL (b. 1720)
Grainger Co., TN

Michael (1756-1853) m. Dorcas Stone
Henry, Jr. (1758-1837) m_1 Penelope Cobb m_2 Emment m_3 McCorkle
Aisley (b. 1760)
Mary (b. 1766) m. William Atkinson (1792)
Elizabeth m_1 ------- Timothy, m_2 Isaac Thomas

SOLOMON (1762-1830) m. Tabbitha Cobb (1768-1853)
Washington Co., TN

Allen (b. 1790)
Alfred Madison
Stokley (b. 1800)
Farrar (Pharoah)
Elizabeth m. George Lay
Sarah m. James W. Burk
Isabella m. Thomas P. Ferguson
Mary (b. 1798) m. William Murray Christian

JOHN COBB (1792-1866) m. 1819 Jane Rogers (1795-1860)
Washington Co., TN

Stokley Donalson m. Mary Jane Thomas 1842
Alfred M. m_1 Emily Bullard, m_2 Emily McAdora, m_3 Caroline Lovelace Slay
John Cobb (1830-1865) m. Frances A. Thomas 1858
William T. m. Annie S. Oliver 1858
Elizabeth (1822-1848) m. Hardy Nelson
Mary T. m. Andrew Jackson Nelson
Sarah m_1 J. C. Ziegler, m_2 T. A. Sale
Deborah m. Henry Ziegler

Tabitha (b. 1816) m. JOSEPH BYRD ROGERS (b. 1806)
Falls Co., TX

John W. (1835-1914) m. Martha Massengill
James M. (b. 1837)
Martha E. (1838-1891) m_1 John Butrill m_2 William Davis, m_3 E. Glass, m_4 Henry Orum
William S. (b. 1841) m. 1865 Annie Fenner
Mary Jane (1843-1897) m_1 Tom Petty m_2 Samuel Fenner, m_3 M. L. Myatt
Henry J. (1845-1879) m_1 Lorisa, m_2 Sarah Cardwell
Sarah A. (1847-1927) m_1 Aaron Rogers, m_2 William Cain
Frances Minverva (1850-1935) m. Julius McDaniel 1869
Emma C. (1852-1930) m_1 George Pringle, m_2 James Warren
Robert Elonza (1859-1934) m. Lou Ann Patterson 1833

JOSEPH LARKIN (1854-1934) m. Mary Leona Jones 1877
Limestone Co., TX

See Chart #11

Bibliography Item 39

From Chart #10

JOSEPH LARKIN ROGERS (1854-1934) m. 1877 Mary Leona Jones (1858-1939)
Limestone Co., TX

William Allie (1877-1882)
Marion Alberta (1879-1959)
m. Charles Rufus Curlee 1897
Joseph Meredith (1881-1971)
m. Nora Rebecca Thompson
Jones Roland (1884-1921) m. Eva Lynch (b. 1897)
Olga Mae (b. 1886) m. Arthur Guess (b. 1881)
MARSHALL RAYMOND (1889-1984)
m. Clara Eva Kennemer (1897-1977)
Newton Co., TX

Helen Loraine (b. 1917) m. 1935
CLARANCE CARLTON SKELTON (b. 1916)
Newton Co., TX

Doris Annette (b. 1937)
m_1 1955 NORMAN ALFRED BARRAQUE (b. 1936)

m_2 James Thomas Swanson 1983
DONALD MELVIN (b. 1941)
Dallas, TX

Scott Colemam (b. 1967)
David Mark (b. 1970)

NORMAN STEPHEN (b. 1956)
m_1 Lauren Sue O'Neill
m_2 1981 Melissa White (b. 1959)
Dallas, TX

Michael Stephen (b. 1976)
Christina Kaye (b. 1980)
Brandon Scott (b. 1982)

Bibliography Item 39

John Cobb (1776-1834) son of Capt. Jesse Cobb
Courtesy Ethel Cobb Saravia, Swansboro, N.C.

From Chart #9

*JESSE COBB (1729-1807) m. 1771 Elizabeth Heritage (1740-1820)
Lenoir Co., NC

Jesse Heritage (b. 1778) m. Olivia Pridgeon
Elizabeth (1780-1858) m. John Washington IV (1768-1837)
Ann (b. 1772) m. Ambrose Jones
Susannah (1774-1815)
m_1 John Esler
m_2 A. J. Kilpatrick
JOHN (1776-1834)
m_1 Ann Whitfield (1785-1816)
m_2 Ann Bryan
m_3 Ann Bryan Grist

Nancy
Elizabeth
WILLIAM DONNELL (1805-1865) m. Ann S. Collier (1810-1867)
Wayne Co., NC

*John Probert m. Sarah Whitfield
Elizabeth Green
Bryan Whitfield
Ann Whitfield
Harriet m. William Penn Lane
Maria Caroline
Joseph Willis
*WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (1841-1909)
m. Henrietta Wright (1844-1924)
*NEEDHAM BRYAN (1836-1905)
m. Martha Louisa Cobb (1840-1888)
Sampson Co., NC

See Chart #16

See Chart #13

See Chart # 15

JOHN WASHINGTON m. Vienna Peebles
FREDERICK HENRY m. Mary Mitchell 1865
Harriet Grist m. John Peebles
Jesse
RICHARD G. m. Susan Biddle
Lenoir Co., NC

Mary (1880-1936)
John (1866-1891)
Susan (1856-1949)
WILLIAM HERVEY (1853-1905)
m. Kate Wadsworth (1855-1932)
Lenoir Co., NC

Emerette (1875-1961)
Sue Mae (1877-1951)
Eleanor (1879-1953)
Lillie (1881-1963)
Elizabeth Wadsworth (1884-1944)
Katie Wadsworth (1895-1973)
HERMAN BRYAN (1887-1966)
m. Manie Lee Fishel (1887-1921)
Lenoir Co., NC

See Chart #15

See Chart #14

Bibliography Items 6, 19, 26, 27, & 31

From Chart #12

JOHN WASHINGTON COBB, Sr. m. Vienna Peebles
Lenoir Co., NC

JOHN WASHINGTON, Jr. (1850-1932)
m_1 Virginia Harrison Overton (1858-1886)
m_2 Frances Wesley Overton (1863-1941)
Petersburg, VA

John Washington III (1882-1882)
William Overton (1883-1888)
Alice Peebles (1886-1909)
m. BERNARD CLEMENTS

Bernard Overton (b. 1909)

Edmond Mason (1889-1920)
Harriette Grist (1891-1975)
Grace Overton (1892-1923)
m. Robert Reeves Hancock
Laura Frances (b. 1898)
HENRY HARRISON (1896-1972)
m. Estelle Settle
Vienna Amanda Louisa
m. ROBERT EDWARD ANDERSON

Louise Settle (b. 1939)
Ann Harrison (b. 1948)

Frances Elizabeth (b. 1903)
m_1 Carter Nelson Berkeley
m_2 SAMUEL RUSSELL BAILEY
Louisa Goode (b. 1909)
m_1 Thomas Overton Moss, Jr. 1931
m_2 Louis Mitchell Ganier 1937

Robert Edward III (b. 1934)
Vienna Cobb (b. 1935)

Frances Overton (b. 1938)
m. WOOLFORD MEADE BROADDUS

Henry Ruffin

Bibliography Item 31

From Chart #12

FREDERICK HENRY COBB, SR. (b. 1831)
m_1 Elizabeth Burch Mitchell (b. 1837)
m_2 Mary Wood Mitchell 1865

Lenoir Co., NC

Elizabeth Mitchell (b. 1874)
Sarah Hobe (b. 1878) m. Adolphus S. Gerald
JOHN WILLIAM MITCHELL (b. 1865)
m. 1903 Mary Lee Norris (b. 1895)

Mary (b. 1904)
Lizzie Lee (b. 1906)
Lily Barnett (b. 1907)
Sallie Wood
Annie Beatrice

FREDERICK HENRY, JR. (b. 1870)
m. Elizabeth Kirkbride Stewart 1900

Mobile, AL

Jennie Mitchell (b. 1903)
Elizabeth Glenn (b. 1907)
James Glenn (b. 1908)
John Phillip (b. 1910)
HENRY STEWART, SR. (b. 1905)
m. Susan Tucker (1910-1976)

Mobile, AL

HENRY STEWART, JR. (b. 1930)
m. 1961 Mary Jane Fuller (b. 1937)

Wash., DC

Henry Stewart III (b. 1962)
Joseph Mitchell (b. 1964)
William Tucker (b. 1966)

From Chart #12

*WILLIAM H. H. COBB (1841-1909)
m. Henrietta Wright (1844-1924)
Wayne Co., NC

Leila
Nellie
Marianna
WILLIAM HENRY (1868-1945)
m. Georgia Borden (1870-1937)
Wayne Co., NC

DONNELL BROWNRIGG (BORDEN)
m. Sara Borden
WILLIAM BORDEN Sr. (1894-1957)
m_2 Virginia Cone
m_1 Carol Collier (1897-1943)
Wayne Co., NC

Caroline m. Thomas Whitehead
JOHN COLLIER, Sr.
m. Christian Oglesby
WILLIAM BORDEN, Jr. m. Virginia Sweet
District of Columbia

Carter
Ann
John Collier, Jr.

Georgia Harkness (b. 1955)
Susannah Bryan (b. 1956)
Cynthia Borden (b. 1958)

HERMAN BRYAN COBB (1887-1966)
m. Manie Lee Fishel (1887-1921)
Lenoir Co., NC

Herman Fishel (1910-1935)
Elizabeth Bryan (b. 1912)
Mary Janice (b. 1919)
WILLIAM HERVEY II (b. 1916)
m. Eloise Teague (b. 1919)
Lenoir Co., NC

HERMAN BRYAN II (b. 1951)
m. Salley Dunn (b. 1950)
Robert Fishel (b. 1955)
WILLIAM HERVEY III (b. 1950)
m. Penny Poolos (b. 1950)

Andrea Leiah
(b. 1982)

Christopher (b. 1975)

Mildred
Sara
Donnell Borden
Georgia Borden

Bibliography Items 26 & 27

From Chart #12

*NEEDHAM BRYAN COBB (1836-1905)
m_1 Martha Louisa Cobb (1840-1888)
m_2 1891 Ann Delisle Fennell (1856-1936)
Sampson Co., NC

Ellen DeLisle (1892-1982)
m_1 CHARLES LEE WOODWARD
m_2 W. T. Bruoton
Owen Fennell (1895-1960)
Mary Lou (1898-1979)

Charley Lee (b. 1918)

Fannie Hooper (1864-1897)
Needham Tyndale (1867-1954)
Miriam Virginia (1869-1884)
Anna Lou (1872-1884)
Harriet Penelope (1874-1874)
JAMES WILLIAM (1875-1928)
Lucy Maria (1877-1969)
WHITFIELD (1880-1925
m. Lula Brooks Hunter (1883-1947)
Penelope Williams (1882-1962)
*COLLIER (1862-1934)
m_1 Mary Battle 1891
m_2 Lucy P. Battle 1904
m_3 Mary Knox Gatlin 1910
Orange Co., NC

See Chart #17

WHITFIELD, Jr. (b. 1914)
m. Margaret Lee Pollock 1944
Elizabeth Louise (b. 1924)
m. EARL H. GREER
El Cerrito, CA

George Whitfield (b. 1947)
m. Cheryl Hussey
Hunter Willis (b. 1950)
Jane Lee (b. 1954)
m. Larry S. Anderson

Sylvia Brooks
Hunter
Allen

WILLIAM BATTLE (1891-1933)
m. Eva Cahoon
Mary Louisa (1899-1976)
COLLIER, Jr. (1893-1982)
m. Emma Estes
Orange Co., NC

William Battle (b. 1928)
Mary Martha (b. 1922)
m. A. Craig Phillips
Eva Carolyn (b. 1923)
m. DAN HAMILTON
Chapel Hill, NC

Kirk

Nancy Estes (b. 1930)
COLLIER III (b. 1928)
m. Carolyn Roycroft
Chapel Hill, NC

Wesley Kenneth
Jennifer Ann
Bess Marie

Bibliography Items 25, 37, & 44

From Chart #16

JAMES WILLIAM COBB (1875-1928)
m. Susan Lee Darst (1880-1943)
Rosenberg, TX

Frances Hooper (1899-1980)
m. 1944 John Hadley Moore (1882-1953)
NEEDHAM BRYAN DARST (b. 1901)
m. 1937 Elizabeth Weiss (1909-1980)

Needham Bryan Frank (b. 1941)
Leslie June (b. 1944)
Susan Elizabeth (b. 1946)

JAMES WILLIAM (1903-1945)
m. 1923 Mary Bowdry Kiker (b. 1903)

Collier (1905-1982) m. Nell Gray Moore 1934
Whitfield (1905-1915)
Susie L. (1907-1972) m. Harry P. Blake 1944
Ethel May (b. 1910)
m. 1937 HECTOR P. SARAVIA (b. 1912)
New York City, NY

Marietta Elizabeth (b. 1939)
m. 1963 ROBERT SHORE (b. 1923)

Evan Arthur (b. 1967)

Noyita Marie (b. 1940)
m. JOHN PAUL JONES (b. 1940)

Catherine (b. 1960)
m. James Nuanez
Laura Beth (b. 1962)
Rebecca Sue (b. 1964)

HECTOR COBB (b. 1942)
m. Gween Graham Pope (b. 1940)
VICTOR JORGE (b. 1945)
m. Donna Valentine
FREDERICK RHETT (b. 1948)
m_1 Catherine McCrary (b. 1949)
m_2 Joanne Phillips (b. 1943)

Mary Jane (b. 1968)

Patricia Barbara (b. 1928)
Olive Frances (b. 1931)
Mary James (b. 1926)
m. G. W. STEELE

Franklin Delano

Rachel (b. 1970)
Nina (b. 1973)
Celeste Cobb (b. 1975)
Justin Graham (b. 1979)

Samuel Isaac (b. 1977)
Joshi Ashima (b. 1979)

Bibliography Item 37

CHART #18

From Chart #9

*STEPHEN COBB (1735-1785) m. Patience Bridgers
Wayne Co., NC

STEPHEN (1769-1824) m. Smithy
NATHAN (1761-1790) m. Barsheba Nicholson 1788
DAVID (1759-1790) m. Bridget
Celia (1775-1821) m. JOSEPH PENDER
John (1777-1790)
Priscilla (b. 1773)
Nancy (b. 1771)
Patience (1776-1793) m. Joseph Pender
Mary (b. 1763)
Martha (b. 1765)
Benjamin (b. 1755)
JAMES (1757-1794) m. Penelope E. Butts
Wayne Co., NC

Exum Stephen

Mary Stephen

William Thomas

See Chart #19

John
Stephen
Exum
Rhoda (1791-1863)
Martha (1793-1864) m. Wylie Coleman (1783-1822)
James (b. 1794)

Bibliography Items 6 & 17

From Chart #18

Celia Cobb (1775-1821) m. JOSEPH PENDER
Edgecombe Co., NC

Winnafred
Nancy m. Jethro Barnes
Julia
Rhoda m. William Sharlington
Patsy m. Edwin Rogers
Polly m. William Askew
Delphia m. Spencer Lee Hart
Louisianna m. Spencer Lee Hart
Zelpha m. Thomas Harris
Josiah
Edwin
James
JOSEPH WILLIAM (1813-1863)
m_1 Mary Susan Pope

m_2 1847 Tralucia Robertson Durham (b. 1827)
Edgecombe Co., NC

Ann Leonard (b. 1833)
Margaret E. (b. 1834)
Harriet J. (b. 1842)
Herman Boirhave (b. 1844)

Leonara Durham (b. 1845)
Robert Cecil
Ida Lester (b. 1854)
WILLIAM ARTHUR (1848-1901)
m. 1884 Lavina Ann Campbell (d. 1938)
Alva, OK

Arthur Cecil (b. 1874)
Tralucia Edna (1875-1892)
m. Lorell D. Turner 1892
William Homer (1879-1935)
Lavina (1885-1886)
Myra Bertons (1890-1909)
Mabel Lorell (1892-1937) m. Robert Farris 1908
Enid Emeline (1894-1894)
Herbert (1882-1884)
Olive (1882-1955)
m. 1902 HARRY RUFFERD BROWN (1877-1944)
Alva, OK

Mildred (b. 1913) m. 1935 HENRY D. CASPER (b. 1907)

Bibliography Item 17

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

ADDITIONS/NOTES

DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS COBB

CHART #20

From Chart #9

NICHOLAS COBB (1630-1686) m. Susan Howard
Isle of Wight Co., VA.

Nicholas (1660-1686)
Mary
Susan
EDWARD (1663-1731) m. Mrs. Dorothy (Bond) Blunt
Isle of Wight Co., VA.

NICHOLAS (1689-1756)
EDWARD (1692-1742) m.---Edwards
WILLIAM (1695-1769) m. Ann
Susan Reed (b. 1698)
Elizabeth (b. 1697) m. Robert Lawrence
HENRY (1687-1763) m. Mary Hardy
Bertie Co., NC

See Chart #21

See Chart #23

James (b. 1720)
m. Elizabeth Kington
Edward (1723-1777)
Eleanor m. Thomas Summerell

Henry
JOHN (1720-1809) m. Sarah Capehardt (d. 1818)
William (d. 1791) m. Elizabeth Lawrence
JAMES (1722-1792) m. Elizabeth McGlauhan (d. 1809)
Bertie Co., NC

Charles
m. Mary Morgan
John Hardy
m. Harriet W. Castellaw

Henry (1771-1803) m. Sarah Kington 1792
William (1783-1848) m. Catherine
James (1788-1866) m. Ruth Cowan
Jesse m. Ruth Colies 1820

Bibliography Items 6 & 9

CHART #21

From Chart #20

NICHOLAS (1689-1756)
Southampton Co., VA.

Henry (1722-1795)
Deborah (b. 1724)
William (1726-1750)
Samuel (1728-1789)
Lazarus (1730-1800)
NICHOLAS (1720-1780)
Southampton Co., VA.

Hardy (1742-1781) m. Elizabeth
John (b. 1743)
NICHOLAS (1746-1800) m. Martha Cooper 1778
Southampton Co., VA.

John (1779-1820)
Albritton (1785-1840)
LEONARD (1781-1861) m. Martha Owens
Southampton Co., VA.

Daniel William (1811-1872)
Isa B. (b. 1814)
Leonard Clement (1816-1873)
Maria Owens (1819-1857)
Martha Jane (b. 1822)
William Julian (1825-1844)
Perrin Eley (b. 1827)
Samuel H. (b. 1830)
ROBERT BATTIN (1808-1882)
m_1 Mary Ann Rebecca Parker (d. 1832)
m_2 1832 Martha Moore (1812-1837)
m_3 1838 Temperance Elizabeth Valentine (b. 1812)
Hertford Co., NC.

Mary Ann Rebecca
(b. 1832)

See Chart #22

Adroniram Judson
(1833-1907)

Bibliography Item 9

CHART #22

From Chart #21

ROBERT BATTIN COBB (1808-1882)
m_3 1738 Temperance Elizabeth Valentine (b. 1812)
Hertford Co., NC.

↓

Henrietta Haseltine (1835-1907)
Almira Ellen (1836-1837)
Columbia Wait (1842-1845)
Josephine Knowles (1844-1846)
Albert Valentine (1847-1880)
Camilla Eley (1849-1880)
Julia Martha Harrison (1852-1854)
Charles L. L. (1854-1949)
Clara McBride (1858-1860)
LUTHER RICE (1839-1915)
m. 1867 Elizabeth Rebecca Montgomery (1842-1902)
Hertford Co., NC.

↓

Julia Bell (1868-1948)
William Montgomery (1871-1910)
Fannie Camilla (1881-1971)
Maude Valentine (1885-1969)
Blanche Mavis (1874-1954)
m. 1906 CHARLES EATON EDWARDS (1864-1945)
Christiansburg, VA.

↓

Mavis Rebecca (b. 1906)
m. 1929 CHAMP EDLEY LESTER (d. 1944)

↓

Clyde Eaton (1908-1932)
Hugh Valentine (b. 1912) m. 1941 Elevia Snuffer (d. 1974)
Paul Johnson (b. 1914) m. Mable Lee Ridinger 1941
Charles Rice (b. 1915)
m. 1938 Evelyn Brett Whitley (b. 1916)
BRUCE MONTGOMERY (b. 1909)
m. 1933 Evelyn Kathleen Brooks (b. 1911)
Knoxville, TN.

↓

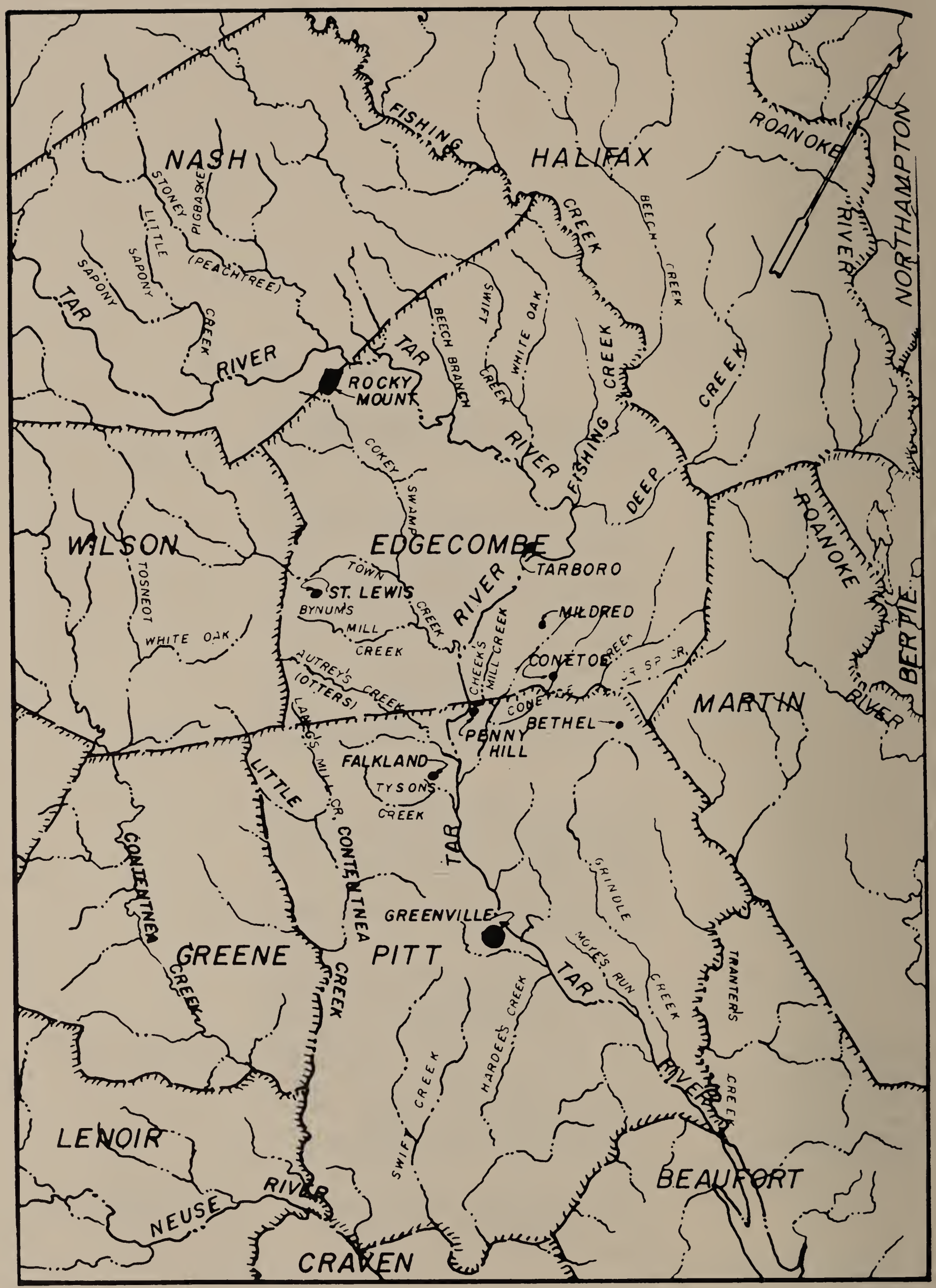
JEROME MONTGOMERY (b. 1936)
m. Jean Elizabeth Hensley 1958
Knoxville, TN.

↓

Charles Montgomery (b. 1958)
Charlotte Kathleen (b. 1960)
Staley Bruce (b. 1962)

Dorothy Bruce
(b. 1940) m. Robert
Jay Main (b. 1929)
Patricia Ann (b. 1940)
m. Frank Marshall,
III 1962

Bibliography Item 9



TAR RIVER COUNTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA SHOWING PRESENT DAY COUNTY BOUNDARIES.
JHC 9-6-81

Map courtesy Joe H. Cobb, PE, RLS

From Chart #20

WILLIAM COBB (1695-1769) m. Ann
Isle of Wight Co., VA, Beaufort & Edgecombe Cos., NC

JAMES m. Mary Mayo
EDWARD (b. 1727)
Pitt Co., NC

James
Heartwell
Priscilla

William
Brittain
EDWARD (1748-1817) m. Winifred Gray
Edgecombe Co., NC

James (d. 1816)
GRAY (1770-1851)
m. 1795 Rebecca Jordan (1772-1845)

See Chart #24

JOHN (d. 1837) m. Winifred Wooten
JONAS (1781-1853) m. Elizabeth Cherry (b. 1787)

Sally Thigpin
Fanny Mayo

See Chart #26

Amos E. (d. 1829)
EDWARD (1792-1836)
m. 1819 Sarah Cherry (1803-1880)

Amos W. (d. 1887)
Stephen
Louisa Crisp
Lydia Luella
Lucina
Fanny Eliza
Ephriam Edward
David Monroe (d. 1873)
Jonas Gray (b. 1825)

STEPHEN (b. 1769)
m_1 Appie Mayo
m_2 Patsy Lang

See Chart #28

EDWARD (d. 1870)
m. Polly Belcher 1834
JAMES LANG (1812-1858)
m. 1839 Fannie May Williams (1817-1876)

See Chart #32

John B.
Frances m. Mark B. Pitt 1868
Joseph
Emma m. Van Buren Sharpe 1857
Willie
Edward
Ella m. Richard Bynum 1857

Appa Wilks
Patsy m. Eason Cherry
Peter May
m_1 ----Bayliss
m_2 ----Best
Elizabeth m. Jonothan Gay
Winnie m. Jonothan Gay
Mary Hillerand
GRAY (1803-1858)
m. 1825 Winnifred Wooten (1801-1865)

See Chart #30

Bibliography Items 6, 18, 22, & 38

From Chart #23

GRAY COBB (1770-1851)
m. Rebecca Jordan 1795
Robeson Co., NC

Jenetta (1796-1875) m. Daniel Graham
Charlotte (1798-1886)
Fanny (1801-1851) m. Archibald McMillian 1834
Willey (1804-1845) m. Sarah McMillian 1833
Sally (b. 1807) m. David Palmer
Jordan Holsworth (1809-1885) m. Mary Jane McAlpin
Harriet Eliza (1815-1898)
Stephen J. (1817-1888) m. Mary Bethune 1833
GRAY EDWARD (1812-1886)
m_1 1836 Sarah Graham (1818-1849)
m_2 1852 Nelly Conoley (1825-1908)
Robeson Co., NC

James J. (b. 1837)
Mary Jane (b. 1839)
Calvin A. (1843-1865)
Simeon W. (b. 1846)
John Bunyon (b. 1849)

Stephen Evander (1856-1928)
Harriet Newell (1858-1944) m. James S. Humphrey 1884
Jefferson Davis (1861-1903) m. Ellen C. Shaw
Thomas Jordan (1863-1924)
m_1 Lollie Klarpp 1891
m_2 Eva Bradley
EDWARD H. (1866-1938) m. Mahala Bush 1909
Annie Caroline (b. 1868) m. Archibald McLean
WILLIAM LUTHER, Sr. (1853-1899)
m. 1888 Mattie Josephine Morton (1861-1934)
Jones Co., MS

See Chart # 25

Alda G. (b. 1910)
Lucille (b. 1911)
m. LOUIS F. CESALETTI 1945
Jewell B. (b. 1913)
m. Ralph G. Altman 1941
EDWARD G. (b. 1915)
m. Martha Bloom 1945

Stephen C. (b. 1949)
Edward M. (b. 1954)

John L. (b. 1948)

Bibliography Items 18 & 38

CHART #25

From Chart #24

WILLIAM LUTHER COBB, SR. (1853-1899)
m. 1888 Mattie Josephine Morton (1861-1934)
Jones Co., MS

↓

Morton Gray (b. 1888) m. Annie Eason 1924
Gray Lamar (b. 1893) m. Mary Howard
Mattie Nellie (1894-1953)
m_1 Dan Cox
m_2 Alex Herrington
Everett Jennings (b. 1896) m. Lucy Davis
Leland Johnston (b. 1899) m. Jessie Stewart
*WILLIAM LUTHER, JR. (1890-1981)
m. 1918 Leila Vivian Wescott (1895-1956)
Pinellas Co., FL

↓

Sybil Evelyn (b. 1919)
m_1 William Alonzo Stewart 1937
m_2 Julian C. Mason 1948
m_3 John David Parrish 1967
Doris Elizabeth (1921-1966)
m_1 Jack M. Hitt
m_2 Terry D. Peacock 1947
Leila Jane (b. 1925)
m. WILLIAM CHARLES SHELNUTT (b. 1916)
Pinellas Co., FL

↓

William C. (b. 1944)
m. Cherri Brennington Leonard 1976
Robert Cobb (b. 1946)
m. Stephanie Leigh Larkin 1968
Bettie Jane
m_1 James Howard Lagerquist 1968
m_2 Charles Daniel Moloney
Jerry Van (b. 1956) m. Diann Lesko 1975

Bibliography Item 38

From Chart #23

JONAS COBB (1781-1853) m. Elizabeth Cherry (b. 1787)
Edgecombe Co., NC

Gatsy (1823-1866) m. 1844 Levi Washington Edwards (1821-1861)
Sally m. Manuel Wooten
Arceny m. Jobe Deal
Eliza (b. 1820) m. ----Walston
Betty Ann (b. 1825)
Levi E. (b. 1829)
Jonas Gary (1834-1896) m. Elizabeth Owens 1855
Mattie Matilda (1812-1892) m. BENJAMIN DILDA
Pitt Co., NC.

See Chart #27

Elizabeth (1850-1922) m. JAMES B. GARDNER
Sarah (1851-1922) m. Joe B. Gardner
Ann Liza (1855-1889) m. J. A. Hamilton
Jonas (1857-1954) m_1 Louisana Gardner m_2 Fannie Moore
JESSE (1853-1934) m. Sarah Ledonia Owens
Edgecombe Co., NC.

Jonas
Ava
Cynthia
BENJAMIN

Ava

Edwin Levi Edward (1876-1906)
Mittie (1880-1920) m. Cle Bell
Sarah Ledonia (1833-1960) m. Alonza Walston
Herman Benjamin (1883-1933) m_1 Mollie m_2 Sue
Elizabeth Matilda (1891-1972) m. WILLIAM JOSEPH COBB
Wilson Co., NC

Albert Chester (b. 1922) m. Louise Owens
Ceber Carson (b. 1930) m. Mae Owens
HYRON CLYDE (b. 1920) m. Lizzie Owens
Wilson Co., NC

Elizabeth Faye (b. 1952) m. MICHAEL BUTTS
Betty Catherine (b. 1949) m. JOHN WILLARD BATCHELOR III
Wilson Co., NC.

Christopher Michael (b. 1973)
Jamie (b. 1978)

John Willard IV (b. 1976)
Joseph Cobb (b. 1983)

Bibliography Item 16

From Chart #26

Gatsy Ann Cobb (1823-1866) m. 1844 LEVI WASHINGTON EDWARDS (1821-1861)
Edgecombe Co., NC

Winniford (b. 1844) m. 1864 Enos Langley (b. 1838)
Silas Washington (b. 1846) m. Amanda Coltrane (1860-1890)
Jonas Franklin (b. 1848)
Nancy Elizabeth (1849-1881) m. W. R. Abrams
Matilda E. (b. 1851)
Margantt (b. 1853)
Mary Susan (b. 1858) m. John Wesley Edwards
William Henry (1861-1870)
LEVI ELI (1855-1921) m. 1879 Mary Ford (1856-1922)
Edgecombe Co., NC.

William Henry (1880-1954) m. Sadie Little (1884-1951)
Fannie Elizabeth (1882-1938) m. Thomas J. Edwards
Mamie (1887-1921) m. B. F. Edwards
CARNEY FRANKLIN (1890-1922) m. 1912 Lydia S. Moore (1894-1962)
Edgecombe Co., NC

Silas Richard (1917-1969) m. 1943 Ruth Mary Dogher (b. 1822)
Cecil (1919-1919)
Molley Ruth (b. 1921) m. 1962 Eugene Hagel (1912-1975)
KENNETH FRANKLIN (1913-1957) m. 1939 Eunice Marie Gadd (b. 1910)
Greenville, MS

Susan Moore (b. 1946)
STEPHEN DALTON (b. 1941) m. Dorothy Allen Butler 1964
Ft. Myers, FL.

Kenneth Fletcher (b. 1965)
Stephen Robert (b. 1970)

Bibliography Item 29

From Chart #23

EDWARD COBB (1792-1836) m. 1819 Sarah Cherry (1803-1880)
Edgecombe Co., NC

Leaston S. (b. 1820) m. Margaret Braswell 1847
Clarisa A. (1822-1877)
Winifred Catharine (1826-1902) m. George Washington Ward
Tabitha Luveza (1829-1901) m. Calvin Pitt
Arsidney Ann (1831-1911)
John Edward (b. 1833)
WILLIAM WORRELL (1823-1862)
m. 1856 Susan Priscilla Williams (1832-1862), Edgecombe Co., NC

WILEY WILLIAM (1856-1933)
m. 1880 Lucy Ann Edwards (d. 1931)
JOHN EDWARD (1858-1934)
m_1 Lucy Ella Lewis (d. 1902)
m_2 Effie Walston (d. 1939)
JAMES LEASTON (1860-1937)
m. 1881 Emma Dunford (1860-1945)
Pitt Co., NC

Susan Priscilla (1882-1882)
Annie Louise (b. 1833)
m. John W. Brown (d. 1954)

Herbert Edward (b. 1904) m. Nora Walston
Eugene Tunney (b. 1926)

Sallie Winifred (b. 1883) m. Samuel R. Jenkins 1912
Malvina Phillips (1884-1969) m. John W. Cherry 1914
Margaret Priscilla (1886-1918) m. John R. Walston
William W. (1888-1889)
Calvin Pitt (b. 1891-k. 1918)
GEORGE WASHINGTON (b. 1893) m. Alba Allen 1916
Katharyne Ward (b. 1894)
Emma Lenora (b. 1896) m. Alexander S. Bynum 1921
Zelota Elizabeth (b. 1900) m. C.E. Spivey 1937
JAMES WILEY (1889-1961)

See Chart #29

Ernest Linwood (1881-1953) m. Minnie Warren
Sue Catherine (1883-1932) m. Marcellus Moore
Effie L. (1885-1932) m. Henry Jenkins
John C. (1886-1887)
Mary E. (1888-1919) m. Joe J. Dunford
Fannie Tabitha (b. 1890) m. William B. Forbes
Lucy A. (1891-1929) m. John D. Crisp
Sallie Lillian (b. 1893) m. Paul L. Stokes
Elizabeth C. (1898-1931) m. James Stackhouse
John Mercer (1894-1938)

William Allen (b. 1917) m. Catherine Rogers 1943
George Wilder (1920-1921)
Elizabeth Ward (b. 1926) m. William W. Alston 1950

Bibliography Item 22

From Chart #28

JAMES WILEY COBB (1889-1961)
m. Ethel Lucille Greenewald 1917
Spartanburg, SC

Henry Maxwell (1924-1929)
JOHN LEISTON (b. 1931)
m. Virginia Tallulah Ozuts 1952
JAMES DAVID (B. 1918)
m_1 Alice Burnett Cooke (1918-1948)
m_2 Louise Elizabeth Cleveland 1952
Spartanburg, SC

Ethel Margaret (b. 1955)
m. James E. T. Dwight
John Leiston, Jr. (b. 1959)
Edward Wiley (b. 1961)
Nancy Virginia (b. 1953)
m. DAVID A. BRIGGS 1978
Spartanburg, SC

Karen Virginia (b. 1980)
Cameron Allen (b. 1983)

JAMES DAVID, Jr. (b. 1943)
m. Martha Joyce Kellett 1961
John Neal (1945-1945)
Wilbur Burnett (1948-1948)
Ann Carter (b. 1947)
m. STEWART HEATH JOHNSON 1971
Spartanburg, SC

Stewart Heath (b. 1973)
David Greenewald (b. 1974)
Jamie Cobb (b. 1978)
Susan Ann Burnett (b. 1982)

John Cleveland (b. 1953)
m. Wilda Jean Watson 1979

Laura Alice (b. 1966)
James David III (b. 1968)

Bibliography Item 22

CHART #30

From Chart #23

GRAY COBB (1803-1858) m. 1825 Winnifred Wooten (1801-1865)
Edgecombe Co., NC & Calhoun Co., MS

WILLIAM WATSON (1827-1864) m. Judy Davis (1834-1889)
Tamzy (b. 1828) m. Thomas L. McAdams (b. 1839)
STEPHEN EDWARD (1832-1859) m. Mary Suter (1835-1859)
Levi W. (1836-1858)
James Gray (1840-1900) m_1 Flora m_2 Elizabeth

See Chart #31

Martha Ellen (1857-1933) m. James Davis

PETER MAY (1825-1844) m. Lucy Ann Parker (1830-1902)
Calhoun Co., MS

Daniel Stephen (b. 1847)
Drucilla A. (b. 1851) m. Obediah Morgan
Mary T. (1856-1927) m. John C. Hudson (1856-1913)
Philimon Gray (1858-1922) m. Tennessee Virginia (1859-1911)
Lucy E. M. (1863-1864)
Winifred (b. 1865)
Della (b. 1872)
Lucy Estelle (b. 1877)

WILLIAM JOSHUA (1854-1903) m. Queen Victoria McCarley (1860-1948)
Calhoun Co., MS

Alva (1881-1884)
Ester (1883-1942) m. Wallis Tharpe
Clarence Thomas (b. 1884) m. Leona Ford
Stephen Gray (b. 1886) m. Mattie Teal
Mary Viola (1888-1977) m. Ernest Galloway
Elton T. (1896-1973) m. Nell Mitchell
Lena Claire (b. 1900) m. Hugh O. Cobb

IRVING WILLIAM (1885-1948) m. Martha Boyle
Calhoun Co., MS

Myrtle E. (b. 1905) m. Louie J. Crumby
Walter Leon (1906-1970) m. Maurice Scarbrough
Tellie Bryce (1909-1978) m_1 Louis Ball m_2 Austin Bridges
Evelyn (b. 1913) m_1 Joe Wofford m_2 Glen Caldwell
Clarence Irving (b. 1915) m. Mary E. Hill
Phillip Gray (b. 1916) m_1 Inez Hill m_2 Maxine Rogers
Lucy Victoria (b. 1919) m. B. Forest Dendy
Winfred Joel (b. 1923) m. Marjorie Raye
Sammie Jean (b. 1926) m. Richard Dendy
Martha Helen (b. 1929) m. John L. Lackey

Bibliography Items 33 & 46

CHART #31

From Chart #30

WILLIAM WATSON COBB (1827-1864) m. 1850 Judy Davis (1834-1889)
Spring Creek Co., MS

John Levy (1851-1925) m. 1892 Docia Lagrone (1856-1928)
James Gray (1854-1896) m. 1874 Louretta Johnson (1855-1933)
Tamsey Sophia (1857-1935) m. 1891 Samuel Hamblett (1823-1903)
William Washington (1860-1903) m. 1881 Nancy Davenport (1861-1940)
Nancy Winifred (1862-1886) m. 1878 Robert S. Smith (1856-1878)
HENRY THOMAS (1853-1882) m. 1871 Mary Jane Pennington (1852-1944)
Calhoun Co., MS

James Edgar (1872-1946) m. Laura C. 1899
William T. (1874-1878)
Charlie C. (b. 1875) m. Maggie L. 1896
Oliver P. (1880-1974) m. Julia Ann Pittman (1881-1977)
Olive C. A. (1882-1960) m. Cleve Marsh
THOMAS MARCELLUS (1876-1968) m. 1894 Millie Lou Blount (1874-1972)
Calhoun Co., MS

James Wilbourn (b. 1897) m. Minnie Jenkins
Lora m. Leon Foxx
Annie m. Claude Vanlanbingham
Cora Elsie (1895-1983) m. 1913 RICHARD H. CLEMENTS (1891-1972)
Calhoun Co., MS

Thomas Nolen (b. 1916) m. Laferne Crews 1934
Ruth Ellene (b. 1918) m. Herman A. Tutor
Richard Leon (1920-1980) m. Arneal Womack (d. 1981)
Johnnie Frances (b. 1922)
IVEY WAYNE (1914-1980) m. 1934 Frances L. King
Calhoun Co., MS

TALMADGE HOUSTON (b. 1937) m. Patricia L. Southerland 1957
GARY WAYNE (b. 1944) m. 1963 Lille Irene Boston (b. 1945)
Sandra Gayle (b. 1935) m. 1957 HERBERT CARLTON EDWARDS (b. 1935)
Macon Co., AL

Talmadge Houston (b. 1958)
Gregory Lee (b. 1962)
James C. (b. 1967)

Tara Gayle (b. 1958)
Herbert Carlton (b. 1959)
Hamilton Wayne (b. 1962)
Forrest Lenoa (b. 1964)

Noel Wayne (b. 1964)
Kevin Ray (b. 1967)
Gary Bradley (b. 1971)
Courtnie Lea (b. 1978)

Bibliography Item 46

From Chart # 23

JAMES LANG COBB (1812-1858) m. Fannie May Williams (1817-1876)
Pitt Co., NC

Martha Louisa (1840-1888) m. Needham Bryan Cobb
Lucy Williams m. Charles Spencer
Benjamin Joseph m. Lelia Reese
Mary F. P. (1852-1856)
Richard W. (1853-1855)
Stephen (1854-1854)
JAMES THOMAS (1848-1906) m. Linda Vines
WILLIAM EDWARD (1843-1888)
m. Celia M. Spivey (1858-1899)
Bertie Co., NC

See Chart #33

THOMAS SPIVEY (1887-1938) m. Irma Garris
JOHN EDWARD, Sr. (1885-1940) m. Frances Ricks (1904-1982)
Duplin Co. N.C.

Martha Langley (b. 1926) m. EVERETT R. LASHLEY (1923-1980)
Mary Ann (b. 1928) m. JOHN SALTERS TUTTLE (b. 1924)
JOHN EDWARD, Jr. (b. 1924) m. Bettie A. Tillitt (b. 1927)
Fairfax Co., VA

Elizabeth Ann (b. 1949)
m. John MacDonald 1982
Thomas Marion (b. 1954)
m. Elizabeth Perkins 1979
Lillian Louise (b. 1952)
m. PAUL F. AMBURN 1977
Atlanta, GA

Langley Virginia (b. 1983)

Katharine Tillitt (b. 1951) m. Eric D. Balber 1981
Patricia Grant (b. 1952) m. Jeffrey Steven Cooper 1985
John Edward III (b. 1954)

Frances Cecelia (b. 1948)
m. JAMES M. HILLS, Jr. 1968
EDWARD WILLIAM (b. 1955)
m. Porter M. Moore (b. 1958)
Georgetown, S.C.

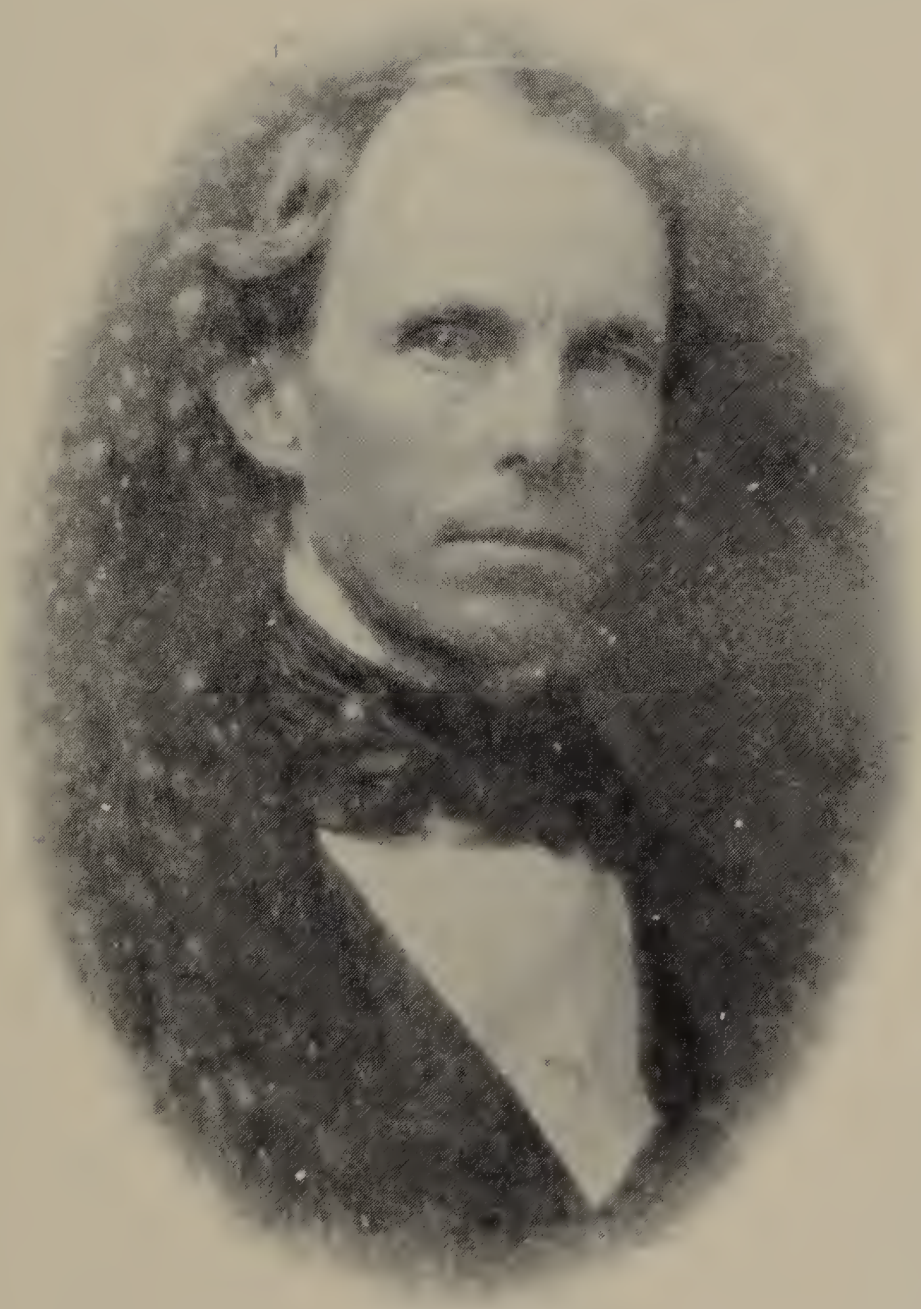
James Morrision III (b. 1971)
Edward Adam (b. 1974)

Lee Ann Salters

WILLIAM THOMAS
m. Betty Peeler
Margaret
m. MAHLON JERNIGAN
Bertie Co., NC

Frank Spivey
Mary Irma

William Mahlon
Margaret Cecelia



James Lang Cobb (1812-1858)
Photo courtesy John Vines Cobb, Pinetops, N.C.

From Chart #32

JAMES THOMAS COBB (1848-1906) m. Linda Vines
Pitt Co., NC

James Lang (1844-1901)
Charles Benjamin
WILLIS EDWIN, Sr. (1890-1959) m. Mattie Sugg
Mary Alice (1896-1972) m. RICHARD A. BYNUM (1892-1981)
JOHN VINES, Sr. (1882-1967) m. Ida Pitt
Wilson Co., NC

WILLIS EDWIN JR. (b. 1920)
m. Ruth Phillips
Buncombe Co., NC

WILLIS EDWIN III (b. 1946)
m. Ann Duke
Martha Garrett (b. 1951)
m. Kenneth Macior
MATT SUGG (b. 1949)
m. Carol Procter

Willis Edwin IV (b. 1974)

Amanda Ruth (b. 1978)
Jenny Lee (b. 1983)

Robert W. III (b. 1953)
John Aycock (b. 1958)
William Pitt (b. 1960)
Linda Cobb (b. 1951)
m VAN O. STEWART

Jennifer Sample

Linda Vines (b. 1925)
m. ROBERT W. ISLEY, Jr.
Sallie Pitt (b. 1920)
m. JOHN W. ANDREWS, Jr.
Estner Mawn (b. 1919)
m. DAVID R. McNEILL

JOHN VINES, Jr. (b. 1928)
m. Ann Pitts
Edgecombe Co., NC

Raymond Vines (b. 1957) m. Martha Davis
Ann Pitts (b. 1958) m. Carl J. Warren
Alice Porter (b. 1962)
Sylvia Ruth (b. 1964)

Sallie Boren (b. 1952)
Carol Cobb (b. 1945)
m. JUDSON FRANKLIN

JOHN WILLIAM III (b. 1947)
m. Joe Ann Beale

John William IV (b. 1979)
Jason Wade (b. 1981)

Susannah Vines

Linda (b. 1925)
m. J. THOMAS WELLS (b. 1925)
Susan (b. 1927)
m. P. THOMAS FUGATE, Jr. (b. 1925)
Edgecombe Co., NC

Richard Douglas (b. 1960)
Len Kelly (b. 1956)
m. ALTON HARRISON COBB, Jr. 1980
Edgecombe Co., NC

Anna Sheppard (b. 1983)

Thomas Allen (b. 1951) m. Ann Gates 1980
Joseph R. (b. 1955) m. Kathleen Cusick 1982

Ruth Townsend (b. 1958) m. DAVID TILLER

Matthew David (b. 1982)

Bibliography Items 6, 21, 28, & 30

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

ADDITIONS/NOTES

DESCENDANTS OF
AMBROSE COBB, THE IMMIGRANT

From Chart #2

AMBROSE COBB (1603-1656) m. 1625 Ann White (b. 1608)
York Co., VA

Margaret (b. 1631)
Thomas (1637-1702) no issue
AMBROSE (1625-1683) m. Mary

ROBERT (1627-1682) m. Eliz. Thorpe (1634-1684)
York Co., VA

Edmund (1652-1693) m. Frances Pierce
Margaret (1658-1684) m. William Kerle (d. 1720)
Otho (b. 1672) no issue

ROBERT (1660-1727) m. Rebecca Vinckler
AMBROSE (1662-1718) m. Eliz. Pinkett (b. 1666)
York Co., VA

See
Chart #35

Ambrose (b. 1693)
Elizabeth (b. 1690)
Frances (b. 1697)
Edmund (1699-1759) no issue
ROBERT (1687-1768) m. Croshia (b. 1691)

THOMAS (1689-1750) m. Mary Shields
JOHN (1691-1758)
Chesterfield Co., VA

Ambrose (d. 1783)
Mathew
Hannah
THOMAS (d. 1761) m. Sarah
Albemarle Co., VA

See Chart #43

See Chart #45

Ann (b. 1725)
Oather (b. 1731)
Samuel (b. 1733)
Judith (b. 1735)
Sarah (b. 1737)
Mary (b. 1739)
AMBROSE (1727-1797) m. Sarah
Lincoln Co., NC

See Chart #45

ROBERT (d. 1725)
m_1 Rebecca Pinkethman (d. 1715)
m_2 Elizabeth Allen
WILLIAM (d. 1705) m. Mary Timson
York Co., VA

Eliz. (1704-1710)
Rebecca
Martha
Sarah

*SAMUEL (1698-1757) m. Edith Marot (d. 1761)
Amelia Co., VA

Ann m. Edward Booker
Edith m. Edmund Booker
Theodosia (d. 1782)
Judith
SAMUEL (1745-1784) m. Eliz. Munford 1768
JOHN CATLIN (d. 1800) m. Rachel Smith 1767
Amelia Co., VA

Samuel
Thomas W.
John C.
Edward S.
Edith m. F. Asselin
Sarah m. R. Booker

Ann
Thomas Munford
Martha
Edward Munford
Eliza
Sarah

Bibliography Items 1, 4, 6, 12, & 45

From Chart #34

ROBERT COBB (1660-1727) m. Rebecca Vinkler
York Co., VA

Rebecca m. William Burton
Vinckler (d. 1757) m. Judith Meriwether
THOMAS (1710-1774) m. 1773 Mrs. Elizabeth Davis (d. 1785)
Lydia (d. 1712)
Robert
Mildred m. Jacob Moon 1748
JOHN (1700-1775) m. Susannah Addison
Albemarle Co., VA

Anne Davis
Mary Davis
Thomas Davis

Deborah m. ----Burton
JOHN (b. 1740) m. Mildred Lewis 1768
Granville Co., NC
JAMES (1735-1800) m. Barbara Bibb 1760
THOMAS, "Old THOMAS," (1722-1832)
m_1 Sarah Willis before 1748
m_2 1756 Susannah Moon (d. 1772)
Removed from Buckingham Co., VA to Columbia Co., GA ca 1783

See Chart #41

Mary m. Robert W. Flournoy
Susannah m. Chesley Bostwick
Mildred Lewis m. William H. Jackson
Henry Willis
m. Obedience Dutiful Bugg
Howell Lewis (1772-1818)
m. Martha Rootes
JOHN ADDISION (1783-1855)
m. Sarah Rootes (1792-1865)
Jefferson Co., GA

See Chart #36

William Bibb (b. 1762)
m. Nancy Martin
John Bibb (d. 1803)
m. Ann Lewis
Thomas (1764-1816)
m_1 Patsy Martin 1785
m_2 Catherine Stith 1790
James (b. 1761)
m. Betsy Martin

Bibliography Items 15 & 43

CHART #36

From Chart #35

JOHN ADDISON COBB (1783-1855) m. 1812 Sarah R. Rootes (1792-1865)
Jefferson Co., GA

Sarah Martha m. John Charles Whitner
John Boswell (1826-1893) m_1 Mary Lamar, m_2 Alice Leake
Mildred Lewis (1818-1886) m. Luther Judson Glenn
Laura Battaile (1818-1888)
*HOWELL (1815-1868) m. Mary Ann Lamar (1818-1886)
Mary Willis (1828-1899)
m_1 FRANK H. ERWIN (1811-1859)
m_2 JOHN MILTON JOHNSON (1812-1886)
*THOMAS READE ROOTES (b. 1823-k.1862)
m Marion McHenry Lumpkin (1822-1897)
Athens, GA

See Chart #37

See Chart #39

See Chart #40

James Lovick (d. 1912)
Sarah Cobb (b. 1865)
m_1 HUGH HAGAN (1863-1898)
m_2 Lucian H. Coke (b. 1858)

Lucy (1844-1857)
Sarah Addison (1847-1915) m. HENRY JACKSON (d. 1895)
Marion Thomas (1860-1919) m. HOKE SMITH (1855-1930)
Callender (1848-1911) m. AUGUSTUS LONGSTREET HULL (1847-1909)
Athens, GA

Thomas Cobb (1868-1893)
Cornelia Augusta (b. 1870)
Henry Rootes (1872-1888)
Marion McHenry (1875-1933)
Callie Cobb (b. 1877)
Florence King (b. 1881)
Davenport (1879-1887)

Marion McHenry (b. 1872)
May Nisbet (b. 1874)
Thomas Cobb
Harry
Augustus Longstreet (b. 1883)
Joseph Lumpkin (b. 1885)
Sally Cobb (b. 1887)
Callie Lucy (b. 1889)

Marion (b. 1884)
Mary Brent (b. 1888)
Lucy Hoke (b. 1892)
Callie Addison (b. 1895)

Hugh Johnson (b. 1888)
Willis Cobb (b. 1894)

Bibliography Items 34 & 42

From Chart #36

Laura Battaile Rootes Cobb (1818-1888) m. WILLIAMS RUTHERFORD, Jr. (1818-1896)
Athens, GA

JOHN COBB (1842-1891)
m_1 Elizabeth King 1864
m_2 Eugenia Carroll
Mildred Lewis (1851-1928)
Marion Lumpkin (1857-1859)
Laura Williams (1849-1944) m. JOSHUA CORNELIUS HUTCHINS
Sarah Elizabeth (1846-1857)
Williams Boykin (1844-1845)
Mary Ann (1848-1918) m. FRANCIS ADGATE LIPSCOMB 1869
Bessie (1855-1894) m. GEORGE A. MELL (1852-1931)
Athens, GA

Elizabeth (b. 1864) m. Vassar Wooley
Lamar Jaquelin m. Andrew A. Liscomb
Katherine (b. 1870) m. George Cady

See Chart #38

Blanche (1869-1940) m. Wm. D. Ellis 1893
Francis Adgate (b. 1781) m. May Hodgson
Williams Rutherford (1873-1938)
m. Margaret Talmadge 1894

Rutherford (1887-1899)
Mildred (1889-1982)
Mary Ann (1892-1893)
Ann Laura (1885-1976)
m. THOMAS GRAYSON POATS (1871-1938)
Clemson, SC

Ella Grayson (b. 1911)
Mildred Rutherford (1911-1917)
Thomas Grayson (1914-1944)
George Mell (1916-1917)
James William (1919-1920)
RUTHERFORD MELL (b. 1922) m. Esther Smith 1946 Tokyo, Japan
Bessie Mell (b. 1909) m. JOHN D. LANE (1898-1968)
Clemson, SC

Huntley (b. 1952)
Grayson Mell (b. 1957)
Penfield Elizabeth (b. 1949)
m. TOMMY LEWIS THOMPSON 1972
RUTHERFORD SMITH (b. 1954)
m. Mary Frances Chezmar 1980
Washington, DC
Rutherford Patrick

Laura Lanier (b. 1981)

Ann Carter (b. 1935) m. PHILLIP L. THOMAS 1957
Mildred Rutherford (b. 1936) m. STEPHEN BERG 1959
JOHN D. (b. 1944) m. Ann Lewis Orgain 1969
GRAYSON POATS (b. 1946) m. Jane Ann Cobb 1967
Clemson, SC

John Langston (b. 1958)
Aimee Frazier (b. 1962)

Clair Dickerson (b. 1962)
Margot Rutherford (b. 1964)

Eric Grayson (b. 1973)
Mitchell Cobb (b. 1978)

Christopher John (b. 1981)

Bibliography Item 34

From Chart #37

Laura Williams Rutherford (1849-1944) m. JOSHUA CORNELIUS HUTCHINS (1859-1944)
Athens, GA

Williams Rutherford m. Mildred Rosecram
Lydia Slye (b. 1890) m. MORTON STRAHAN HODGSON
JOSHUA CORNELIUS m. Edith Pittman
Laura Cobb (1892-1979)
m. DAVE FLEMING PADDOCK (1892-1962)
Selma, AL

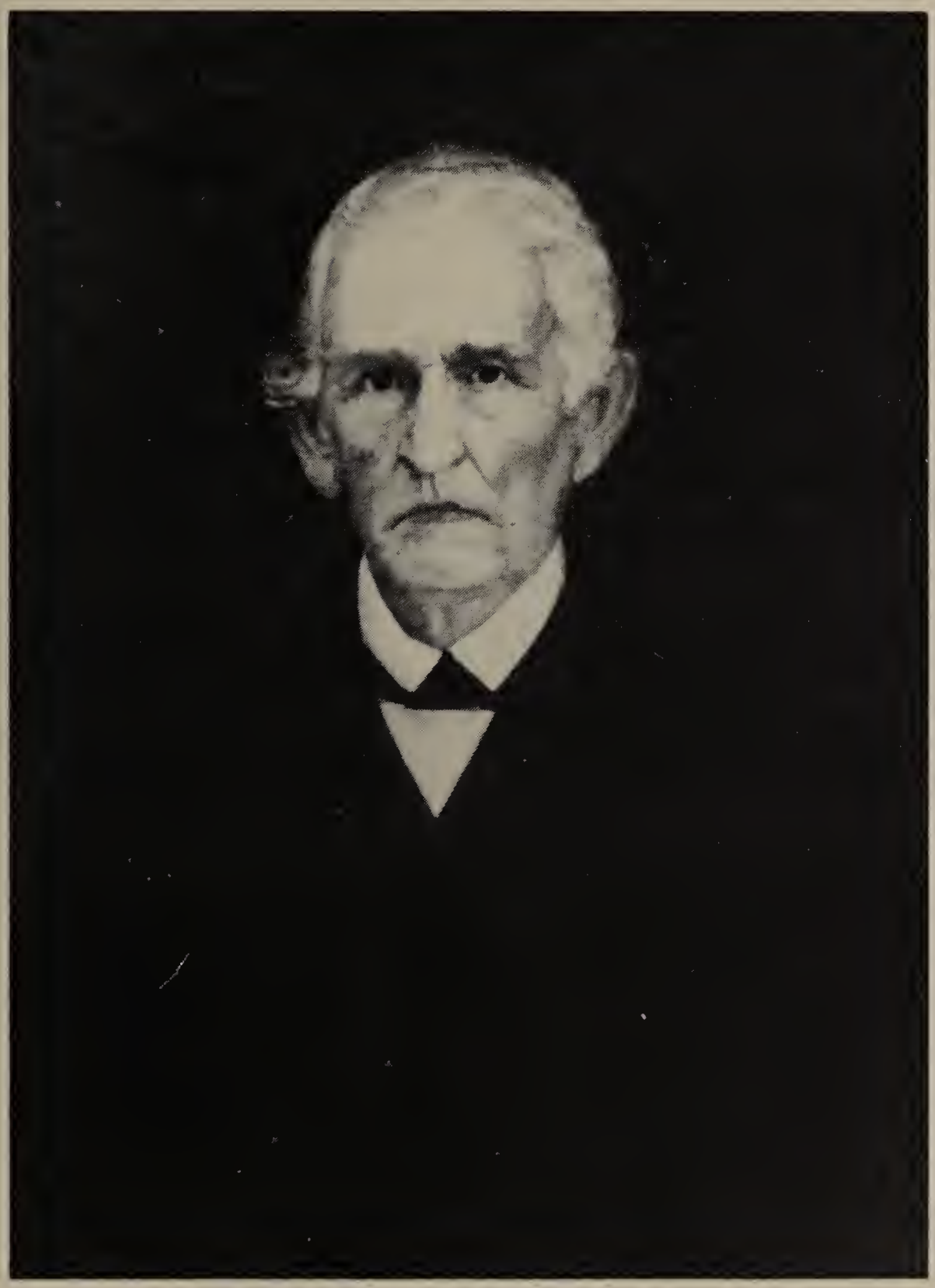
Morton Strahan
m. Patsy Spalding
Robert F.
m. Peggy Williams
Nell
m. Robert G. Watt
Hutchins

Dave Fleming m. Fern Smith
Margaret Talmadge (b. 1923)
m. Thomas E. O'Connor 1948
Laura Rutherford (b. 1922)
m. ROBERT RUSSEL HORNER 1946
McLean, VA

Robert Sidney (b. 1950)
Laura Diane (b. 1958)

Mary Ann
m. Glover E. Bryant
Joshua Cornelius
m. Gail Hersden

Sarah Robinson Rootes Cobb (1792-1865)
Photo courtesy Bessie Mell Lane, Clemson, S.C.



Colonel John Addison Cobb (1783-1855)
Photo courtesy Bessie Mell Lane, Clemson, S.C.

From Chart #36

Mary Willis Cobb (1828-1899) m FRANKLIN HEZEKIAH ERWIN (1811-1859)
Athens, GA

Mary Willis (d. 1856)
Lucy Cobb (1859-1930) m. ABNER WELLBORN HILL
HOWELL COBB (1855-1922)
m. Ophelia Tharpe (1856-1915)
Atlanta, GA

Lamar m. Adelaide
Ashby E. m. Olivia Bogagg
Abner Wellborn m. Jeannie
Thomas Cobb m. Edith

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1882-1928)
m. Ardis Ward

Benjamin Franklin (1914-1928)
Ardis (b. 1910) m. JOHN J. BURST

John J. (b. 1939)
Ardis (b. 1945)
m. James Lazarus
Mary Catherine (b. 1956)
Frances (b. 1948)
m. Anthony Terronella

HUGH MILTON (1889-1972)
m. Annie Lou Quinn
HOWELL COBB (1897-1942)
m. Runa Patterson (1885-1966)
Atlanta, GA

Hugh Milton (b. 1918)
m. Ruth Burges
James Quinn (b. 1922)
m. Garnett ----
Gordon (b. 1926)
m. Evelyn Kelly

Runa Patterson (b. 1906)
m. FREDERICK ANDERSON WARE (1904-1977)
Atlanta, GA

FREDERICK ANDERSON (b. 1935)
m. Rose Marie Voorhees (b. 1940)
HOWELL COBB (b. 1938)
m. Elsie Huie (b. 1943)
Atlanta, GA

Frederick Anderson (b. 1965)
Laura Frances (b. 1966)
Runa Henderson (b. 1971)

Howell Cobb (b. 1965)
John Marr (b. 1966)
Elizabeth Erwin (b. 1968)
Helen Hancock (b. 1974)

Bibliography Item 42

From Chart #36

*HOWELL COBB (1815-1868) m. Mary Ann Lamar (1818-1886)
Athens, GA

JOHN ADDISON
m_1 Lucy Barrow
m_2 Martha Lamar Bivens
ZACHARIAH LAMAR m. Olivia Newton
Sarah Mildred m. Tinsley White Rucker
HOWELL m. Mary McKinley
ANDREW J. m. Starke Campbell
Mary Ann m. ALEXANDER SMITH ERWIN

Lamar & Twin
George
Lizzie Crain

Basil
Lamar
Olivia Newton
Mary Newton
Edward

Jesse
Sarah
Mary Ann
Howell
Andrew

Mary Lamar (1873-1952)
Alexander Smith (1875-1899)
Howell Cobb (1876-1957)
John Basil Lamar (1879-1903)
Stanhope (1882-1920)
William Leonard (1886-1964)
Catharine Wales (1889-1913)
Julien (1893-1972)
ANDREW COBB (1884-1941) m. Camilla Oliver McWhorter
Athens, GA

William McKinley
Thomas Reade Rootes
Howell
Zachariah Lamar
Sarah
Caroline
Carlyle

Sarah
John
Howell
Lucy Middleton

Mary Cobb (b. 1913) m. Joseph B. Neighbors
Sarah Pharr (b. 1914) m. LEONIDUS M. LEATHERS, JR.
Athens, GA

Camilla Erwin (b. 1943) m. William Carswell Seabolt
LEONIDUS MILTON III
m. Deborah Kehaulani Kam Yuk Young
Athens, GA

Ligon Milikona McWhorter
Joshua Kaleialoha Cobb
Samuel Kaumealani Lamar
Sarah Kehaulani Pharr

Bibliography Item 35

From Chart #35

THOMAS COBB, "Old Thomas," (1722-1832)
m_1 Sarah Willis before 1748, m_2 1756 Susannah Moon (d. 1772)
Removed from Buckingham Co., VA to Columbia Co., GA ca 1783

*Thomas Willis m. Mary Moore
(d. 1830) Greensboro Co., GA
Polly
Lewis
Joseph m. Nancy Reynolds
John
Catherine
WILLIAM (1777-1802)
m. Mary Stallings

WILLIAM BECKHAM (1802-1844)
m. Eliza M. Fielder

THOMAS WELCH (1830-1867)
m. Martha Allen (1838-1904)

Martha
Rebecca
Kate
Beckham
Eliza Murrell (1857-1945)
m. AUGUSTUS BURTON (1849-1930)

Daisy Allen
Janet Augusta
Alberta Cobb
Mattie Lavonia
m. GEORGE W. McDORMAN

Eliza Cobb m. Pierpont Graham
Thomas Beckham m. G. Thurmond
Helen (b. 1905) m.
LOUIS JOSEPH BAHIN (1902-1971)

Louis Joseph
Thomas Cobb
Frank Littrell
James Merwin

JOHN (1757-1796) m. Elizabeth Beckham
Sarah (b. 1756) m. John Benning 1775
THOMAS (b. 1760) m. Nancy Watson (b. 1767)
Buckingham Co., VA

Thomas (b. 1789) m_1 Sarah Tredway, m_2 Eliza Goodwin
John m. ----Toney
Augustus m. Frances Abrahams
James m_1 Reeves, m_2 Eliza Jane Haskins
Martha m. ----Turner
Sallie m. Jesse Burton
Nancy m. Addison Burton
WILLIAM (b. 1785) m. Sallie Puryear (1787-1853)
Buckingham Co., VA

Norvell (b. 1814) m. ----Howell
Thomas Moon (b. 1816) m. Betty Dillon
Martha Benning (d. 1898) m. James Dysart
Nancy m. ----Gilliam
Puryear
Roderick
Reuben (d. 1866)
JOHN ALLEN
m_1 Amanda Williamson 1835
m_2Steptoe Dickinson
WATSON BENNING (1808-1885)
m. 1835 Martha Eliza Lockett (1812-1896)
Buckingham Co., VA

Christopher
Mary Clay (1846-1906) m. W. Kyle
Howell m. Mary Driscoll
Martha m. William Pryor
Elizabeth Lockett (1844-1889)
m. FRANCIS L. ELLIOTT (1831-1888)
Prince Edward Co., VA

See Chart #42

James Henry
John Alexander
Irene m. JOSEPH GLOVER 1860

John
Martha m. William A. Hooker
Irene
Joseph (1874-1957)

Bibliography Items 15 & 43

From Chart #41

Elizabeth Lockett Cobb (1844-1899) m. FRANCIS LILLIUS ELLIOTT (1831-1888)
Prince Edward Co., VA

Mary Clay (1869-1941) m. WILLIAM H. NOEL
ROBERT CHRISTOPHER (1872-1952) m. Lillie Drinkard
Fannie Lillian (b. 1867) m. Marion F. Kulp
Gertrude Hadden (1875-1954) m. Albert Ross Taylor
Edward Ernest (b. 1878)
Eliza Watson (1884-1925)
m_1 ALLEN WRIT MOORE
m_2 LEWIS JUSTIN KUCK
Lottie Lee (1881-1952)
m. JESSE WINGFIELD TYLER (1878-1941), Big Island, VA

Elizabeth M. William Bedinger
Mary Clay m. Edward D. Naff
Martha Lillian
Katherine Frances m. Frank Huff
Gertrude m. Ira K. Steel
William Alfred m. Lucille Graves
Edwin Preston

Robert Clay
Powell Garland m. Martha Walton
Charles Edward m. Estelle Coleman
Elizabeth m. Morton Hatcher Bardin
Francis Lillius
m. Mary Frances Thompson
Mary m. Ephraim Anderson
Martha m. Arthur Reese Hudgins

Margaret Elizabeth
m. David McKinley
Allen Watson m. Katherine Hughes

Francis Edward (b. 1911)
m_1 Jessie Hall
m_2 Virginia Burgess
Louise Elliott (b. 1909)
m. William Edward Williams (1902-1963)

Katherine Elliott
m. Insley F. Jones

Bibliography Item 43

From Chart #34

THOMAS COBB (d. 1761) m. Sarah
Albemarle Co., VA
↓
Mary Campbell
Thomas
CHARLES (1735-1800) m. Ann Walton
Campbell Co., VA
↓
Jesse m. Elizabeth McCoy 1780
John m. Sarah McCoy 1782
Charles R. m. Martha Bailey 1783
William Walton m. Nancy Brent 1797
Samuel m. Ann Noell 1787
Thomas m. Betty Wills 1788
Frances m. ---- Rodgers
CALEB m. Mina Ann Wills 1792
Campbell Co., VA.
↓
Sarah Qualls (1793-1868) m. SHERROD S. JOINER (1787-1863)

See Chart #44

Nancy Walton
Polly
James
Harvey
Patsey
Charles
Temperance
JOHN W. m. Catharine Peak Stephens 1820
St. Clair Co., ALA
↓
Harvey
*RUFUS WILLS (1829-1913)
m_1 Margaret White McClung (1830-1865)

m_2 Frances Fell

Edith
Richard

Fedora (b. 1859)
JOHN WILLIAMS (1850-1914) m. Susan A. Dunnam (1856-1908)
Blount Co., ALA.
↓
Malone (b. 1883)
Rufus T. (1886-1921)
Edward W. (1888-1947)
Sue Myrtle (1891-1892)
Richard Fell (1896-1983)
ROBERT DUNNAM (1893-1981) m. Daisy M. Harrell (1896-1974)
↓
Mary Beulah (b. 1920) m. Paul E. Swindell 1940
Robert Elbert (b. 1928) m. Betty Whatley 1956
Susan Ann (b. 1926) m. HARRY L. YOUNG, JR. 1945
Fort Lauderdale, FL.
↓
Faith
Hope
Charity
Harry
Robert
Susan

Bibliography Item 45

CHART #44

From Chart #43

Sarah Qualls Cobb (1793-1868)
m. SHERROD S. JOINER (1787-1863)
Bedford Co., VA

James Harvey (1819-1881)
m_1 Rachel Williamson
m_2 Caroline McClane
Temperance (1826-1870)
Charles S. (1832-1900) m. Sarah
LUCIUS LAURENCE (1822-1886) m. Nancy Austin White

Josephine (1847-1929) m. William Harbard Blackman
Charles (1849-1872)
Sarah Elizabeth (1860-1937) m. General Holden
Alburtus Alamos (1864-1931) m. Dorthula Beck
Temperance (1870-1928) m. A. Holmes
JAMES HARVEY (1855-1919)
m_1 Elvara Ward
m_2 Mattie Catherine Plunkett
Sebastian Co., AR.

Leola (1900-1979) m. Louis White
Lora (1905-1980)
m. Eugene Oliver Holland
Dempsey (1908-1954) m. Edna Wedge
Dicy Ann (b. 1914) m. John Sznaider
JAMES RAY (1910-1977)
m. Inis Mcmullen
Sebastian Co., AR.

Chilene M. (b. 1945) m. David Maninger
JAMES RAY JR. (b. 1943) m. Kathleen Popham
Hudson Co., NJ.

Robert Benjamin (b. 1968)
Kristen (b. 1971)
Leah (b. 1971)
James Morgan (b. 1971)

Greenberry (1881-1934)
m. Bertha Ohmer
Lena Senora (1885-1974)
m. William Murphy
Eula Fay (1888-1957)
m. Paul Jones Sides
Artie (1891-1983)
m. Walter Newton Manion

Bibliography Item 32

From Chart #34

JOHN COBB (1691-1758)
Chesterfield Co., VA

SAMUEL (d. 1758) m. Mary Lewis
John
EDMUND (d. 1799) m. Sarah Lewis
Bedford Co., VA

Elizabeth M. William Tompkins 1781
Reuben
Edmund
Samuel
Waddy
Jeffry
William
Judith m. John Staples
JOHN LEWIS
m_1 Susannah Hamner
m_2 Judith Noel

Nicholas Hammer m. Lucy Cobb
Elizabeth m. Junius A. Clay
Sarah Lewis m. Henry Jones
John Lewis m. Mary Bolling
James Madison m_1 Elizabeth Alexander
m_2 Cleste Slaughter
Damarius m. Jesse A. Barton
Carey Ann
Agnes m. John Slaughter
Anne Hamner m. Baker Davidson
Virginia m. William Price
Amanda m. John Lackland
Thomas Nelson m_1 Mary Averill
m_2 Louisa Taylor
m_3 Sarah Taylor m_4 Margaret Bedford

Judith (b. 1757)
Jane (b. 1753)
m. Thomas Meriwether
ROBERT (1754-1829)
m. Ann Poindexter
Campbell Co., VA

John Poindexter (b. 1785)
m. Jane Garland
Mary Lewis (b. 1787)
Robert Lewis (1789-1856)
Samuel (1776-1817)
William (1792-1852)
m. Marianne Scott
Charles Lewis (1800-1860)
Sara White (1798-1872)
Ann Elizabeth (1802-1886)
Meriwether Lewis (1805-1828)

AMBROSE COBB (1727-1797) m. Sarah
Lincoln Co., NC

CLISBY (1748-1808)
Ralph (b. 1752)
Mary (b. 1754)
David (1756-1827)
m. 1785 Catherine (d. 1843)
JOHN (1759-1841) m. 1786 Frances Smith (1770-1841)
Ambrose (b. 1761)
Barbara (b. 1763)
William (b. 1765)
Selina (b. 1767)
James (b. 1770)
ROBERT (1750-1822) m. Catherine
Halifax Co., VA

Robert (b. 1777)
John (b. 1779)
Hannah (b. 1781)
Sarah (b. 1783)
Catherine (b. 1785)
Elizabeth (b. 1787)
Ambrose (b. 1775) m. Susannah Bradley 1797

See Chart #46

See Chart #47

Bibliography Items 1, 4, 6, & 12

From Chart #45

CLISBY COBB (1748-1808)
Surry & Burke Cos., NC.

Benjamin (b. 1769) m. Violetta Morris 1790
Robert T. (1793-1834)
Morris (b. 1794) m. Rebecca Godfrey
JOHN R. (b. 1793) m. Lydia (b. 1772)
Burke Co., NC

WILLIAM ALFRED (b. 1818) m. 1830 Charlotte Hensen (b. 1850)
Burke & Haywood Cos., NC.

Rueben (b. 1831)
Rebecca (b. 1834)
Joseph (b. 1836)
Louisa (b. 1837)
James (b. 1839)
Rufus (b. 1842)
Elbert (b. 1844)
JOHN FRANKLIN (b. 1832)
m. 1863 Sarah Elizabeth Waldroup (b. 1837)
Cherokee Co., NC & Union Co., GA

John Marshall (b. 1868)
Schuyler C. (b. 1847)
James David (b. 1867)
Mary Jane
Nora L. (b. 1800)
WILLIAM HERSCHAL (b. 1863 k. 1905)
m. Amanda Chitwood
Royston, GA.

John Paul (b. 1891)
Florence Leslie (b. 1894)
TYRUS RAYMOND (1886-1961)
m_1 Charlotte Lombard 1908 div. 1947
m_2 Frances Cass 1949

Tyrus Raymond
Herschal
Shirley
Beverly
Howell

From Chart #45

JOHN COBB (1759-1841) m. 1786 Frances Frankey Smith (1770-1841)
Pickens Co., SC

Henry (b. 1792) m. Abigail Dickson
ROWLAND (1796-1872) m. Mary Ann Edwards (1803-1889) SC, GA, TX
Lewis Ballard (b. 1798)
Andrew Ambrose (1804-1844) m. Louise Morgan
John (b. 1810)
Martha
Verlinda M. m. Jeremiah Wallis
JAMES (1799-1876) m. Mary J. Sullivan (1805-1886)
Pickens Co., SC

Elizabeth (b. 1818)
m. Jarvis Furgeson
Charles R. (1821-1851)
Warren D. (1823-1857)
Martha Frances (b. 1825)
m. Reuben Phillips
John Lumpkin (b. 1827)
Harriet A. (b. 1830)
m. James A. Mitchell
Harvey Ballard (b. 1831)
m_1 Elizabeth Oxford
m_2 Elizabeth Edwards
Thaddeus Hiram (b. 1834)
Kelsey Miller (b. 1836)
William H. (b. 1839)
Rufus Cincinnatus (1847-1864)

Emily (b. 1822) m. Rueben T. Wansley
RANSOM A. (1824-1892) m. Lucy Brown (1839-1913)
Malinda (b. 1826) m. William Phillips 1859
Frances E. (b. 1828) m. Job W. Birden 1845
Mary Ann (b. 1830)
Martha J. (b. 1833) m. James F. White
Sarah Ann (1836-1887) m. Milton McConnel
Elmira (b. 1839) m. Joel Crawford
James Henry (1842-1861)
William Johnston (1845-1862)
JOHN PRESLEY (1850-1896) m. Eliza Tensley (1854-1923)

Neal J. (1857-1952)
Thomas W. (1859-1863)
Luther H. (b. 1862)
James W. (1865-1935)
Mary E. (b. 1868)
Lou Marcaline (b. 1871)
George B. (b. 1874)
Joseph E. (b. 1881)

Mary Essie (1875-1876)
Ida Elmira (1877-1877)
JAMES ALFRED (1878-1958)
m_1 Mattie White (d. 1918)
m_2 Lula J. Scales (d. 1956)
Exie Frances (1881-1883)
Neta Jane (1883-1961) m. James C. Cash
RANSOM MACK (1888-1983) m. Arlie Mae Reid
WILLIAM HENRY (1886-1961)
m. Willie Blanche Hawkins (1886-1965)
Americus, GA

John Lucas (1901-1972)
Joel Edward (1905-1968)
Jim Frank (b. 1912)
George Horace (1915-1916)

George
Annie Margaret
Joseph Bryan
Martha Elizabeth

John Preston (B. 1920) m. Catherine Young Graham
WILLIAM HAWKINS (b. 1919) m. Annie Ruth Byrd (b. 1917)

Marylin Hawkins (b. 1951)
William Henry (b. 1950)

Bibliography Item 20

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

ADDITIONS/NOTES

DESCENDANTS OF
HENRY COBB, THE IMMIGRANT

From Chart #3

HENRY COBB (1605-1679)
m_1 Patience Hurst 1631
m_2 Sarah Hinckley 1649
Barnstable, MA

Mehitable (1651-1652)
Sarah (1658-1658)
JONATHAN (b. 1660) m. Hope Chipman
Experience (b. 1671)
Henry (b. 1665) m. Lois Hallet 1690
Mehitable (b. 1667)
Sarah (1663-1743) m. D. Samuel Chipman
SAMUEL (1654-1727)
m. Elizabeth Taylor (1655-1721)
Barnstable, MA

Sarah (b. 1681) m. Benjamin Berse 1702
Elizabeth (b. 1685) m. Ebenezer Berse 1708
Henry (b. 1687)
Samuel (b. 1691)
Mehitable (b. 1691)
Experience (b. 1692) m. Joseph Taylor 1713
Jonathan (b. 1694)
Eleazer (b. 1696)
Lydia (b. 1699)
THOMAS (1683-1742) m. Rachel Stone (1687-1746)
Barnstable, MA

See Chart #51

See Chart #49

James (1634-1695) m. Sarah Lewis 1663
Mary (b. 1637) m. Jonathan Dunham 1657
Patience (b. 1641) m_1 Parker m_2 Crocker
Gershom (b. 1645-k. 1675)
Eleazer (b. 1648)
Hannah (b. 1639) m. Edward Lewis 1681
JOHN (b. 1632) m. Martha Nelson 1658
Plymouth, MA

John (1662-1727) m. Rachel Soule 1688
Samuel (b. 1663)
Elizabeth (b. 1664)
Israel (b. 1666)
Patience (b. 1668) m. John Burnett
EBENEZER (1671-1752)
James (b. 1682) m. Patience Holmes
ELISHA (b. 1679) m. Lydia Rider 1702
Plymouth, MA

See Chart #54

See Chart #56

Bibliography Items 8, 23, 24, 36, & 41

From Chart #48

JONATHAN COBB (b. 1660) m. Hope Chipman Huckins
Barnstable, MA.

Jonathan (b. 1686)
m_1 Elizabeth Vaughn
m_2 Lydia Hackett
Ebenezer (b. 1688) m. Mary
Gershom m. Melatiah Smith
SAMUEL (b. 1683) m. Abigail Stuart
Falmouth, MA

Chipman
Ebenezer
Samuel
Peter
Hope
Hannah
PETER m. Elizabeth
Portland, ME

Joseph (b. 1750)
m_1 Sarah Pike
m_2 Betsy Bracket
Peter (b. 1754) m. Margaret Crandell
Chipman (b. 1765) m. Jane Crandell
Lydia (b. 1759)
Thomas (b. 1756) m. Mehitable Sawyer
Elizabeth
EPHRAIM (b. 1756) m. Sarah Parker
Portland, ME

Peter (b. 1780) m. Sally Hodge
Lydia m. John Peaco
William (b. 1784) m. Lepha Cobb
Tamson m. Benjamin Hawkes
Samuel (b. 1790) m. Mary Leighton
Elias (b. 1795) m. Susan Stevens
Dorcas (b. 1801) m. Ebenezer Hawkes
EPHRAIM (b. 1793) m. Martha Frink
Lowell, MA

See Chart #50

Bibliography Item 36

From Chart #49

EPHRAIM COBB (b. 1793) m. Martha Frink
Lowell, MA

Lydia (b. 1820) m. Charles Shaltuck
Thomas (b. 1821)
m_1 Harriet Palmer
m_2 Abbie Tapley
m_3 Carrie Huilbird
Alexander (b. 1824) m. Sarah Jordon
Tamson (b. 1827) m. Benjamin Ireson
William Henry (b. 1832) m. Eliza Hayes
Charles Bean (b. 1834)
m_1 Martha Turner
m_2 Mary E. Proctor
Elias (1838-1843)
Rebeckah (b. 1842) m. Silas Morrell
Mary Elizabeth (b. 1829) m. CHARLES B. STEVENS

Martha
Effie m. Charles T. Rowland
FRANK m. Bertha Barker
CHARLES LAWRENCE m. Mary Kelly

Ruth m. Harold Hobbs
WYNNE A. m. Phyllis
Lively, VA

Wynne A.
Christina
Linda

ROYAL ALWYN m. Ida E. Cook
Concord, NH

Mary Eleanor (b. 1906)
ELMER CHARLES (1911-1962) m. Catherine Reid
Barbara Gardner (1913-1913)
Carolyn m. ELTON ROBERTS
Concord, NH

Steven N. (b. 1937)
Salley E. (b. 1942)

Barbara Eleanor (d. 1936)
Judith Lynn (b. 1938)
JOHN R. m. Nancy McHale

Amy
David

Bibliography Item 36

From Chart #48

THOMAS COBB (1683-1742) m. Rachel Stone (1687-1746)
Barnstable, MA

Abigail (b. 1711) m. Nathaniel Sturges 1734
Nathaniel (b. 1713)
Elizabeth (b. 1715) m. Jonathan Lewis 1737
Matthew (b. 1719)
David (b. 1721)
Henry (b. 1724) m. Bethia Hinckley 1754
Thomas (1726-1726)
Ebenezer (b. 1726)
Eunice (b. 1728)
Mary (1731-1817) m. William Crocker 1764
SAMUEL (1717-1781)
m_1 Mary Hinckley (d. 1746)
m_2 Hannah Bicknell (1729-1794)
Tolland, CT

Amos (b. 1750-k. 1776)
Moses (1751-1781)
Mary (b. 1753)
Hannah (1758-1846)
Solomon (1759-1760)
Jeduthan (1756-1815) m. Sarah Chapman
David (b. 1761) m. Hope Norris
Pamela (1764-1770)
Daniel (1766-1819) m. Elizabeth Holbrook
Ruth (1770-1838) m. Ephraim West
Rachel (1774-1777)
WILLIAM (1768-1812) m. Elvira Stearns (1774-1846)
Tolland, CT.

Sarah (b. 1744)
m. John Steel 1763
Samuel (b. 1746)

See Chart #52

Hannah (1794-1818) m. Hamlet S. Parks
Alma (b. 1795) m. Abijah Ladd 1818
Eliza Willis (b. 1797) m. John McCray (b. 1795)
Elvira Sterns (b. 1799) m. Hezekiah Cady
Rachel (b. 1797)
William Bicknell (b. 1802)
Mary Ann (b. 1804) m. Andrew Brown
William Bicknell (1806-1927)
CALVIN PERCIVAL (1810-1857)m. Eliza Senter Gilchreast (1811-1845)
New Haven, IN.

See Chart #53

Bibliography Item 24

From Chart #51

DAVID COBB (b. 1761) m. Hope Norris
Tolland, CT

↓

Roxy
David
Samuel
Melinda
Hiram
Solomon
Sarah
Harriet
John
NATHAN (d. 1833)
m. Sally Thompson (1864-1936)
Kalamazoo Co., MI

↓

Mary Ann (1833-1854)
Caroline m. ---- Hathaway
Jerome Thompson (1821-1893)
m_1 Julainne Benton 1846
m_2 Harriet Felt 1852
MERRITT DAVID (d. 1903)
m. Maria Constantine (d. 1890)
Chicago, IL.

↓

Harriett
Edward
Ellen m. George R. Thorne
Anna Charlotte m. John Gerrish Hoitt
Nathan M. (1853-1879)
m. Carrie S. Palmer (d. 1881)
*Elizabeth J. m. Aaron Montgomery Ward

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From Chart #51

CALVIN PERCIVAL COBB (1810-1857)
m. Eliza Senter Gilchreast (1811-1845)
New Haven, IN.

↓

Frances E. (1836-1842)
Mary A. (1839-1906)
m_1 William DeKay
m_2 George A. Vickery
Gertrude J. (1842-1868)
m. Dwight Billings Montague 1863
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1844-1923)
m. Susan Frances Hook (1842-1924)
Chicago, IL

↓

Gertrude E. (1867-1913) m. Edgar W. Cottle
GEORGE FRANKLIN (1876-1955)
m. Gertrude Elizabeth Humphry (1877-1969)
Boston, MA

↓

Edgar H. (b. 1903) m. Catherine V. Denny
Mildred F. m_1 Robert B. Chilton m_2 Robert Dawson
RICHARD (b. 1914)
m. 1940 Marian Van Vorst Colwell (b. 1917)
Alexandria, VA

↓

Winthrop Colwell (b. 1950)
m. Mary Helen Sullivan 1983
Diana Van Vost (b. 1954)
m. Gary J. Ansley 1978

Bibliography Item 24

CHART #54

From Chart #48

EBENEZER COBB (1671-1752)
m_1 Marcey Holmes (1673-1726)

m_2 Mary Thomas 1727
Plymouth, MA

↓

Marcy (1695-1697)
Nathaniel (b. 1698)
Hannah (b. 1698) m. Jacob Tinkman 1721
Sarah (b. 1702) m. John Bartlett 1723
Marcy (b. 1704) m. Samuel Doten 1727
Nathan (b. 1706)
John (b. 1709)
Mary (b. 1711) m. Selas West 1730
EBENEZER (1694-1801)
m_1 Ruth Tinkman (d. 1726)

Ebenezer (b. 1723)
Ruth (b. 1726)

m_2 Lydia Stephens (1697-1745)

m_3 Joanna Williamson (b. 1707)
Plymouth, MA

↓

Ruth (1728-1744)
Lydia (b. 1730) m. Daniel Pratt 1906
John (b. 1731)
Marcy (1732-1813)
William (b. 1737)
Meletiah (1738-1739)
Seth (b. 1740)
Hannah (1742-1745)
EBENEZER (1724-1782)
m_1 Jersuha Cushman 1746

m_2 Martha Harlow 1771
Kingston, MA.

↓

Ruth (1747-1817) m. John Cobb (d. 1835)
Eleanor (b. 1750) m. John Howard
Mary (b. 1751) m. Gershom Drew (b. 1750)
Francis (1753-1845)
Meletiah (b. 1755) m. Rebecca Brewster 1785
Elisha (b. 1756)
Jerusha (1757-1843) m. Barnabas Cobb
Joseph (b. 1759) m. Jerusha Loring
Marcy (b. 1762) m. Paul Tinkman
William (b. 1764) m. Charlotte Coffin
Fear (b. 1766) m. Arial Brewster 1792
Zenas (b. 1772)
SLYVANUS (b. 1748) m. Lucy Chandler 1775
Kingston, MA

↓

See Chart #55

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From Chart #54

SYLVANUS COBB (1748-1831)
m_1 Lucy Chandler (1756-1803)

m_2 Mary Oakes (1766-1824)

m_3 Mary Lowe (1760-1853)
Kingston, MA.

↓

Sylvanus (b. 1778) m. Sally Foster 1801
Lucy (b. 1780-1800)
Cealia (b. 1782) m. Peres Loring
Hannah (b. 1784) m. Ebenezer Rowe
Chandler (b. 1791) m. Lydia True
Ruth (b. 1795-1796)

↓

WINTHROP (1804-1865)
m_1 Mercy G. Lyons (1810-1850)

m_2 Lucy S. Fogg 1851
New Gloucester, ME

↓

Edward Payson (1829-1854)
Sara Capen (b. 1831) m. Eli Fernald
Joel Stevens (b. 1833)
Winthrop Chandler (b. 1835)
m. Mary A. Patten 1859
Julia Mariah True (1841-1865)
Elizabeth (b. 1843)
John Hubbard (1846-1847)

↓

Marcia Grosvenor (1853-1929)
m. SETH FRANKLIN SWEETSER (1850-1926)
Portland, ME

↓

Herbert Winthrop (b. 1867)
Lucy Mae (b. 1885)
Nettie Louise (b. 1874)
m. LOUIS B. TALBOT
Waltham, MA

↓

Ralph (b. 1901)
Shirley (b. 1903)
LAWRENCE (b. 1906)

Bibliography Item 41

From Chart #48

ELISHA COBB (b. 1679) m. Lydia Rider 1702
Plymouth, MA

Lemuel (1706-1743) m. Fear Holmes 1938
Sylvanus (b. 1709) m. Elizabeth Rider 1734
Hust (1711-1712)
Lydia (b. 1713) m. Jonathan Darling 1734
Hannah (b. 1716) m. James Cushman 1736
John (b. 1719)
Jabez (b. 1721) m. Sarah Bartlett 1750
ELISHA (b. 1704) m. Priscilla Myrick 1735
Hardwick, MA.

Lemuel (b. 1735)
John (b. 1741)
Elisha (b. 1744) m. Elizabeth Barnett 1770
Hannah (b. 1749) m. Ephraim Titus 1770
Jabez (b. 1754)
SYLVANUS (1747-1806) m. Elizabeth Warren (d. 1816)
Hardwick, MA

Abner (b. 1781)
Daniel (b. 1772)
Elizabeth (b. 1774)
Jabez (b. 1794)
John (b. 1782)
Lemuel (b. 1786)
Lydia (b. 1786)
Priscilla (b. 1783)
Sabra (b. 1775)
Sylvanus
ELISHA (b. 1789) m. Anna Johnson (1792-1868)
Hardwick, MA

Joseph Johnson (1819-1855)
Marie Louise (b. 1822)
Edwin (b. 1824)
William Wallace (1834-1866)
CHARLES RENESSELAR WARREN (1815-1845) m. Mary Gibson (1817-1845)
Hardwick, MA

See Chart #57

Bibliography Item 23

From Chart #56

CHARLES RENESSELAR WARREN COBB (1815-1845) m. Mary Gibson
Hardwick, MA

↓

Anna Johnson (b. 1845)
Amelia (b. 1837)
Catherine (1839-1903)
Elisha Warren (1841-1885)
Charlotte Christler (1852-1908)
Gertrude (b. 1854)
Frank Elliot (b. 1858)
CULLEN ROGERS (b. 1843) m. Mary Casey
Rochester, NY

↓

Charles
Mary
Lucy
William
Frank
Louise
JOHN HUFMAN (b. 1868) m. Elizabeth Mary Brown
Rochester, NY

↓

Mildred (b. 1898)
JOHN HARLAN (b. 1906) m. Rena E. Oaks
Rochester, NY

↓

Shirley (b. 1925)
JOHN BRUCE (b. 1934) m. Elizabeth L. Kapela 1939
Newport Beach, CA

↓

John Collin (b. 1966)
Bryanne Lynn (b. 1968)

Bibliography Item 23

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

ADDITIONS/NOTES

DESCENDANTS OF
AUGUSTINE COBB, THE IMMIGRANT

Duane Phillips Cobb (1876-1931),
West Hampton, N.Y. Cobb Family Historian.
Photo courtesy Captain Mortimer Cobb, son.

From Chart #4

AUGUSTINE COBB (1631-1714) m. Bethia 1670,
immigrated Bristol Co., MA before 1657,
removed to Tauton, MA 1670

↓

Elizabeth (b. 1671)
Samuel (1675-1732) m. Lydia
Mercy (b. 1680)
Bethea (b. 1678)
Abigail (b. 1684)
MORGAN (1673-1754) m. Susanna Willis
Taunton, MA

↓

Jonathan
Benjamin m. Mary Mason
THOMAS (1705-1779) m. Lydia Leonard
Susanna m. George Hodges 1730
WILLIAM (1710-1802) m. Anne Williams 1737
Taunton, MA.

↓

Sally m. Robert Treat Paine
*David (1748-1830)
m. Eleanor Bradish (1749-1808)
ADC to Washington,
See Notables

Sarah (b. 1738) m. Seth Smith 1754
Ann (b. 1740) m. William Makepiece 1757
David (b. 1743) moved to Warwick, RI
William (b. 1745) moved to RI
Susanna (b. 1748) m. Simeon Hodges
Josaih (b. 1750) moved to RI
Richard (b. 1752) moved to RI
George (b. 1754) moved to NY
ELISHA (1757-1804)
m. Sarah Braman 1782

Norton, MA.

↓

Daniel (1785-1786)
Sally (1787-1870)
Nancy (1789-1815)
Chloe (1791-1824)
Lucinda (1794-1840) m. James Briggs
WILLIAM (1783-1843) m. Achsah Bradley 1814
Dryden, MA.

↓

See Chart #59

Bibliography Item 5

From Chart #58

WILLIAM COBB (1783-1843) m. Achsah Bradley 1814
Dryden, MA.

↓

Nancy Bradley (b. 1816) m. Thomas Wire 1838
William Newell (b. 1818) m. Harriet Gass 1844
Clarissa (1823-1826)
Lemi Bradley (b. 1823)
Ruth Newell (1825-1831)
Elisha Bradley (1827) m. Jane Cotanoch 1845
Edward Lemi (b. 1834)
Cyrus (b. 1838) m. Ella J. Morrison 1861
Harriet (b. 1840) m. Haswell C. Clark 1869
EMORY (b. 1831-k. 1910 N. Ireland)
m. Isabella Haven (d. 1911)
Kankakee, ILL.

↓

Charles Haven (1858-1956)
William Walter (1862-1930)
DUANE PHILLIPS (1867-1957
m. Gertrude Halsey Howell (1878-1957)
West Hampton, NY

↓

Mortimer Howell
(b. 1904) West Hampton, NY
Res. West Palm Beach, FL.

Bibliography Item 5

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

ADDITIONS/NOTES

DESCENDANTS OF
THOMAS COBB, THE IMMIGRANT

THOMAS COBB (1630-1707) m. Dorothy Hobby 1656 Banbury, England
Boston, MA

Elizabeth (1658-1659)
Dorothy (b. 1660)
John (b. 1662)
Henry (b. 1664)
Sarah (d. 1669)
RICHARD (1666-1709) m. Ester Bates 1691
Hingham, MA

RICHARD (1694-1771)
m_1 Ruth Beal 1718
m_2 Esther ----

Ruth (1719-1770)
m_1 Shadrack Tower 1744
m_2 Ebenezer Brown

Dorothy
m_1 Issac Gorss (d. 1742)
m_2 Thomas Tower (d. 1768)
Ester (b. 1696)
m_1 John Tower 1722
m_2 Elisha Tower 1760
JOHN (1698-1743)

Ester (b. 1721)
m. Elijah Stodder 1745
Jemina (b. 1724)
m_1 Samuel Stodder 1744
m_2 Benjamin Whiton 1782

m_1 Sarah Derby 1719
m_2 Ruth Chard 1737
ABIAH (b. 1709)

Sarah (1720-1804)
m. Joseph Bostworth 1744
Richard (1721-1745)
Susannah (b. 1722)
m. John Sprague 1746
Mary (b. 1730)
Edward (b. 1732)
David (b. 1735)
John (b. 1725)

m_1 Abigail Corthell 1736
m_2 Sarah Ladd 1752
THOMAS (1693-1768)
m. Mercy Freeman 1717
Hingman, MA

Eunice (b. 1740)
John Ramsdale 1761

Abigail (1736-1752)
Jeroboam (1738-1752)
Deborah (1740-1752)
Kezia (b. 1742)
Joseph (1752-1752)
Elizabeth

Mercy (b. 1718) m. Asa Selew
Thomas (b. 1720)
Thomasine (1724-1793) m. Lot Harding
Joseph (b. 1726)
Freeman (1728-1758)
Elisha (b. 1730)
Betty (b. 1732) m. Simeon Hopkins 1755
Sarah (1735-1735)
Richard (b. 1721)

Abiah (b. 1753)

Bibliography Item 8

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

ADDITIONS/NOTES

EPILOGUE

In the beginning of this work we set out on a genealogical journey, covering some 385 years of English and American history, to discover who we are. The mission has been accomplished. The trip was longer, and the cost higher than anticipated but the experience rewarding. The search could be continued for answers that may or may not ever be found but, for me at least, the time has come to bring this sojourn to an end and render a final report.

In our study, inter alia, we discovered that at the end of the 16th century our noble, immigrant ancestors were living within a radius of 100 miles of London, a city of 75,000 in 1605. This circumstance places us within America's largest ethnic group, among 49.6 million other Americans who claimed English descent in the 1980 census.

It should follow that if we know something of the English, we should know something about ourselves. Our English kinsmen, once a part of an empire upon which the sun never set, have in recent years fallen upon hard times. The British pound is no longer as strong as the rock of Gibraltar; and the Englishman himself is perceived as a rather stuffy fellow, content with very ordinary food and warm beer. Last year the British Health Ministry did little to improve this image when it announced that "the upper classes in London are (generally) tall and thin while the lower orders tend to be short and fat." This, of course, led to the obvious speculation that the upper classes could afford something other than English cooking. And if that weren't enough, an outspoken American General while Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was quoted as saying that "all the British have left is Generals, Admirals and bands."

Now, I suggest that contemporary critics may have come down a little hard on our English

cousins. You see, in measuring the worth of a people there are many intangible assets, not the least of which is courage and determination. I met my first Englishman some 40 years ago as young Infantry Lieutenant based with the 84th division at Winchester, England. It was a pleasant interlude before crossing the channel to Normandy's Omaha Beach. My division later fought with the 30th British Corps in the assault on the German Siegfried Line. The conduct of the British Forces was reminiscent of their Redcoats in the American Revolution. Their columns moved ever so slowly but deliberately and with courage bordering on insanity.

After years of study and observation of the English, I am left with the impression that they think well of themselves, dislike the French, tolerate other Europeans but consider Americans as an extension of themselves. It was after all the English who brought their women to Virginia in 1619 and to Massachusetts in 1620 thereby providing the nucleus of an Anglo-American culture. It was they who gave us their language, literature, law and religion. It was an Englishman who drafted the Declaration of Independence and it was they and their sons who framed the Constitution. The year that independence was declared from England, the colonies had become the richest per capita nation in the entire world. In 1776, America was producing one-seventh of the world's iron and had built a third of Britain's merchant fleet. To tell you the truth, even if you share with me a dislike for Yorkshire pudding, it is difficult not to be an Anglophile.

Our Cobb immigrants came from family groups to the south and east of London. Although there is no overwhelming evidence that they were closely related, they shared common characteristics--courage, industry and self-reliance. They cast their lot with a group of adventurers who braved the Atlantic and conquered the wilderness of a primitive land to become the Nation's founders. Our immigrant ancestors did not come to the new world shackled in irons or even as indentured

servants. All arrived as freemen, prosperous enough to pay the cost of passage for themselves and their families. They were literate men and women, proficient in their skills and trades--they were middle class. The 17th century Englishman is said to have been like his ale: "fluff at the top, dregs at the bottom, the best in the middle." We came from the middle!

Unlike their namesakes in Massachusetts, the Cobbs who came to Virginia had more interest in pounds than parishes, but each of the early arrivals found a leadership role of some dimension in the church and community. Each succeeding generation had its share of scoundrels as well as men of good character and substance. I found the following to be the most interesting personalities of their time:

17th century: Joseph Cobb, Gentleman (1588-1653); Arrived in Virginia in 1613, six years before the Pilgrims disembarked from the Mayflower onto the rock at Plymouth.

18th century: David Cobb, MD (1748-1830); Aide de Camp to General Washington; confidant of the Washington cabinet; U.S. Congressman; Massachusetts Lt. Governor, Judge, Legislator and Major General of the Militia.

19th century: Howell Cobb, Esquire (1815-1868); GA Governor; U.S. Representative, Speaker of the House, Secretary of the Treasury, and Major General CSA.

20th century: Tyrus Raymond Cobb, Captain AUS (1836-1961); greatest baseball player of all times; made the Cobb surname a household word.

Let me end. I've learned enough to know that ours is a "goodly heritage."

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Section A
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4. Cobb, Cully A. Cobbs of Tennessee. Atlanta, GA: Ruralist Press, Inc., 1968.

5. Cobb, Duane Phillips, Esq. and Captain Mortimer Howell Cobb. The "Blacksmiths" Cobbs of Corfe Castle, Dorset, England. By author, 1981.

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12. McAllister, John Meriwether. Lewis and Kindred Families. Columbia, MO: E. W. Stephens Publishing Co., 1906.

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14. Quarles, Marguerite Stewart. Pocahontas. Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 1938.

Section B

Family records (wills; deeds; birth, marriage, and death certificates; Bible records; grave markers, etc.) property of:

15. Bahin, Helen
1915 Rugby Ave., College Park, GA 30337.

16. Batchelor, Betty Cobb
P.O. Box 244, Saratoga, NC 27873

17. Casper, Mildred
9935 Walnut Dr., Apt. 102, Kansas City, MO 64914

18. Cesaletti, Lucille Cobb
P. O. Box 288, St. Davids Church, VA 22652.

19. Cobb, H. Stewart
P. O. Box 30201, Bethesda, MD 20014.

20. Cobb, Henry II
3134 Shadow Walk Lane, Tucker, GA 30084.

21. Cobb, J. Vines, Jr.
P. O. Box 5, Pinetops, NC 27864.

22. Cobb, James D.
P. O. Box 850, Spartanburg, SC 29301.

23. Cobb, John B., Esq.
2787 Bristol St., Suite 100, Costa Mesa, CA 92626.

24. Cobb, Richard, Captain
1220 Tudor Place, Alexandria, VA 22307.

25. Cobb, Whitfield, Dr.
800 Cupp St., SE, Blacksburg, VA 24060.

26. Cobb, William B., Jr.
2326 CA St., NW, Washington, DC 20008

27. Cobb, William H.
1204 West Rd., Kinston, NC 28501.

28. Cobb, Willis E., Jr.
P. O. Box 66, Pinetops, NC 27864.

29. Edwards, Susan
P.O. Box 56, Silver Spring, FL 32688.

30. Fugate, Susan
1600 Canal St., Tarboro, NC 27886.

31. Ganier, Louisa Cobb Goode
5100 Monument Ave., Richmond, VA 23230.

32. Joiner, Inis A.
958 NE 11th St., Grants Pass, OR 97526.

33. Lackey, Martha Cobb
5 Caswell Circle, Mary Esther, FL 32569.

34. Lane, Bessie Mell
132 Folger St., Clemson, SC 29631.

35. Leathers, Milton L. III
P.O. Box 1188, Athens, GA 30603.

36. Roberts, Carolyn S.
P. O. Box 219, 149 East Dr., Concord, NH 03301.

37. Saravia, Ethel Cobb
301 Dolphin St., Cape Carteret, Swansboro, NC 28584.

38. Shelnutt, Jane Cobb
Rt. 10 Box 652, Palm Harbor, FL 33563.

39. Skelton, Helen Rogers
P. O. Box 340, Burkeville, TX 75932.

40. Stewart, W. Blount
4000 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, DC 20016

41. Talbot, Lawrence E.
104 Myrtle St., Waltham, MA 02154.

42. Ware, Runa Patterson
39 Indian Cove Rd., Augusta, GA 30909.

43. Williams, Louise Tyler
Snowden, Big Island, VA 24526.

44. Woodward, Charley Lee
410 S. Front St., Wilmington, NC 28401.

45. Young, Harry L.
351 NW 40th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33317.

46. Late Entry: Edwards, Herbert Carlton
2701 Demetropolis Rd., Mobile, AL 36609.

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